THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,112—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

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† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4255	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W J. Webber	15th May. 1890.

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Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	
MALWA	2970 500	W. J. Nantes	8th May. 1890.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

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H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
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Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboks
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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

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F. BOZZONI,
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Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer a Will not call at Brindisi.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
28th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	30th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

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THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
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H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

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S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Detlefson.
Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to
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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1890. Agents.

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Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
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FOR MAY 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

THE S.S. CEDAR BRANCH has arrived from London with a general Cargo and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Goods will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all Claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., As Agents for Master s.s. Cedar Branch.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. WILSON T. LIDBETTER and Mr. BHAURAM RAGHOBA as partners in our firm.

LIDBETTER and Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of income-tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1889, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after SATURDAY, the 10th May next, to Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN Consequence of Mr. K. M. SHROFF, a representative of a Fort Ward, having resigned his office as a Councillor there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2? (3) of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 19th May, 1890, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees ten per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rupees two per each New Share of Rs. 125, declared at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 29th instant, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 10th May next, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDULJI DAVAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S ESTATES,

GRAND AUCTION SALE,

FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Committee of Administration will sell by Auction at Hyderabad, during the first week of July, a selection of first-rate Horses and Carriages, all in capital order comprising—

Teams.

Pairs.

Single Horses for riding and driving. Saddlery and Harness for the same. Carriages of every description.

Precise time and place of auction will be notified hereafter.

Enquiries for private sale may be addressed to the Secretary at any time.

F. BEAUCLERK, Capt., Secretary, Salar Jung's Estates.

Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1890.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SMALL COLOURED PICTURES ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE OF OUR LORD.

Size 6 inches by 4½ inches.

1. The Annunciation; by Fra Angelico.
2. The Nativity; by Fra Fillipo Lippi.
3. The Adoration of the Magi; by Bernardino Luini.
4. The Presentation in the Temple; by Fra Bartolomeo.
5. The Flight into Egypt; by Gentile da Fabriano
6. Christ among the Doctors; by Fra Angelico.
7. The Baptism of our Lord; by Gaudenzio Ferrari
8. The Marriage at Cana; by Fra Angelico.
9. The Sermon on the Mount; by the same.
10. Our Lord Walking on the Sea; by Lodovico Cardi da Cigoli.
11. The Transfiguration; by Fra Angelico.
12. The Raising of Lazarus; by Gaudenzio Ferrari.
13. The Entry into Jerusalem; by Fra Angelico.
14. The Last Supper; by Duccio di Boninsegna.
15. The Agony in the Garden; by Gaudenzio Ferrari.
16. The Betrayal; by Fra Angelico.
17. Our Lord before Pilate; by Duccio di Boninsegna.
18. The Crucifixion; by Fra Angelico.
19. The Entombment; by Pietro Peragino.
20. The Women at the Sepulchre; by Fra Angelico.
21. Our Lord's Appearance to St. Mary Magdalene; by Fra Angelico.
22. The Journey to Emmaus; by Duccio di Boninsegna.
23. The Doubt of St. Thomas; by Cima da Conegliano.
24. The Ascension; by Pietro Peragino.

Single pictures, mounted on millboard for hanging up, 5 annas each: the same, in white or gold mounts, framed and glazed, 8 annas each.

These will be found extremely suitable for Schools or Catechism Prizes.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act. Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW, Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9, Hummum Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 1; Postage, 4 Annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

BY

JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND, LONDON.

SILVER HUNTING CASED LEVER, Double spring. Fly cap, hands to set from behind, 7 holes jewelled. Enamel dial, sunk seconds, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 120.

SILVER HUNTING CASED LEVER, double spring. Fly cap, hands to set from behind, 5 holes jewelled. Enamel dial seconds, named. Price Rs. 100.

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, three-quarter plate, capped, keyless, 6 holes jewelled, sunk seconds, Enamel dial, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 235.

GOLD OPEN FACED, Crystal case Lever, keyless, three-quarter plate, sunk seconds, 6 holes jewelled, gold dome and gold balance. Best quality. Price, Rs. 235.

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, double spring, spring cap, hands to set from behind, 6 holes jewelled, Enamel dial, sunk seconds, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 220.

——The oldest and only House in Bombay for the above well-known Watches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E., Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa, or to the office of this paper

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims on the Estate of the late CHARLES M. H. MERRIMAN, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant, Marine Battalion who died at Bombay, on the 2nd inst. should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. MERRIMAN Colonel, R.E.

Colaba, 5th April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,900 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Guntire) WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeepers's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1890.

TIVOLI BEER!

TIVOLI BEER!!

TIVOLI BEER!!!

"NON PLUS ULTRA"

(Eagle Brand)

Pleasant, Light and Wholesome.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts.

" 16 " " of 4 " Pints.

PRONOUNCED TO BE

THE BEST BEER

Yet imported into the Country.

Special terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.,

GROSSMANN & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Orders for BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, please Apply at 105 and 106, Medows Street, Fort, Opposite New Oriental Bank, Bombay.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
† FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 20-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents.

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO. Merchants and Manufacturers, Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

" COOPER, MADON and Co.,

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 cases white handkerchiefs.
18 cases white embroidered muslin,
1 case embroidered net.
2 cases colored prints.
2 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey dhoties.
2 cases white shirtings.
30 cases olives.
2 cases colored diamond thread.
4 cases wheel grease.
On account of the concerned.—
25 cases damaged tin plates.
Captain's Tunic, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, in perfect condition, never worn.
Also undress jacket of same.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE AND CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of superior perfumery, just landed ex. s. s. Oriental, consisting of coal tar soap, carbolic soap, transparent soap, macassar oil gold n oil, lime juice and glycerine, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, essence Damask rose, white rose, moss rose, spinarosa, gloriola, lavender, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-general, sell by public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

Dead stock articles, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Materials used for illuminating the Public Buildings on the Esplanade.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzoan, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's Store Yard, Esplanade, the whole of the materials used for illuminating the public buildings, consisting of a number of variegated lamps of sorts and sizes, coir ropes, Manila ropes, single and double pulley blocks, solid bamboos, bamboo tokers, ladders, planks, teak rafters, tin wick-holders, tin oil-cans, and some old material for building purposes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Premjee Tricumdass .... Defendant.

Suit No. 268 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee.... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Premjee Tricumdass .... Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890, LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 517, and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gooculdass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Tojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890. LOT No 2.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 938, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890. LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890. LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 55, new No. 11298, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 69, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7267, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890. Lot No. 5.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old survey No. 941, new Survey No. 2,215, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD AND TO THE WEST OF THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1890, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Karaka, and at the risk of the mortgagor Mrs. Anne Hemingway, the following valuable Landed Property, viz:-

All that piece of Fazundary land, being a portion of Angerbaug, situate on the east side of Tardeo Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 15?, 151, 307, 378, 385, and 388, new Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey Nos. 7 49, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of the said Manekjee's Edulje Contractor, and on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, and which piece of land contains by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts, together with all erections and buildings standing thereon. Abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Janardhun Gopal, Esq., Mortgagee's Attorney on any day previous to sale and at the premises on the day of the sale.

SALE OF Commissariat Stores, a very large quantity of army clothings, canvas, log lines, ships carpets, office furniture, treasuries, beam scales &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1889, Suleman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., in the Godowns, in the Military Store Lane, Fort; (near the shipping office); the same comprising a very large quantity of cotton and woolen socks and stockings of sizes, coats, jackets, bunians, shirts, shifts, gowns, petty-coats, pantaloons, belly bands, puttees, table cloths, handkerchiefs, towels, chudders, broad cloth, serge, dungary, long cloth, green rap cloth, log lines, woolen thread, tapes, spun yarn, bed and pillow cases, caps, followers' belts, slippers, shoes, buttons, coir palms, curry combs, bean scales, copper scales, sets of weights, plate powders, brass eyelets, steel yards, gunge glasses, patent hurpoor ship logs, ship pumps, medicine trays, galvanized boat rowlucks, thimbles, hooks, copper nails, copper washers, cotton wicks, glue, India rubber sheet, office tables, chairs, cup-board, platform bench, iron treasury safes, and chest, iron gratings, mattresses, pillows, new double gunny (khuri pat), cotton carpets, old gunny, canvas, wooden horses, &c., will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
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Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co. "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972 8		1881	£4,673,299 5 1	
1876	£3,492,950 1 4		1886	£5,672 040 17 8	

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Hummum-street.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Honourable SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM C. I. E., Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, CHAIRMAN.

A. ABERCROMBEE, Esq., of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co.

A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq., of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, M.B. Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.

SECRETARY to the BOARD—GEORGE OLIVER.

NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________

Address ________

Occupation ________

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED, Immediately, a TRAINED DRAUGHTSMAN; must be able to take out quantities, and design simple structures from pencil sketches. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with copies of certificates to

H. G. Palliser, M. Inst., C. E., Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON 249½ High Holborn London, Eng.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*a c*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mobona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannah*a*	Dongergaum	Nerel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction*a b*	Khundwa*a b*	Kurjuta*b*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowleea	Dygaum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah*c*
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Pownar
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Sindee
Kussarah*a*	Hurda*a*	Salaivadi	Boree
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Kapri
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Saigaon
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona*bdd*	Jehwoori
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Keim
Nassick Rd*a*	Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Rd
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Unger
Lassulgaum	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Munmar	Bagra	Dhond*b*	Packney
Nandgauma	Semri	Borebail	Sholapur*ac*
Naidongree	Sohagpo.*ad*	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hodgee
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Doodnee
Galna	Babai	Warengaum	Goodoor
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*abo*
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	BiswaBridge	Nulwar
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Bhadli		Jullumb	Sydapore Road
		Sheagauma	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhorail
do. City	Ningala	Luuidhar	Sanosh
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	600	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	90
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,00.	1,00.	40	412½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	805
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	730
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,145
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,0.0	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	745
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	4[illegible]
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Ka p & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	360
Mar s & Co., Ld.					
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	79
Do Foundry	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7
Oriental Govt. Security Life As.	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Tan Asso	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Port Canning Co	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2[illegible]
Royal Flot Mills	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	370
Phillips & Co. Ld.	12,500	100	100	5	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Telephone and Co., Ld.	00	...	95	...	80
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Western India Flour	000	100		Rs. 10	130
T M Mody & Co		1	12	Nil.	35
Bhownugger City P. & M.					80
Co., Ld	550		250	Rs. 15	230

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th April, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. ...
Temperature of Air ... 29·751
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 84·1
Dew Point ... 78·3
Relative humidity of Air ... 76·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy) ... ·776
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) ... 0·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m. to-day) 89·3
General Direction of Wind *a* ... NNW, NN ... 78·7
WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a* ... NW.
a From midnight to midnight. ... 262

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cedar Branch (s), from London; Lord Londonderry (s), Cardiff; Drachenfels (s), North-shields; Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; and Nawab (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Busheer sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close to-day at 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cedar Branch entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer and Ellora left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 26th April, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 46,646, in receipts.

LION CUBS FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two lion cubs were taken to the Victoria Gardens from the Prince's Dock on Tuesday night having been brought to Bombay from Junaghur.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Mahadoo Vittoo, a bricklayer, aged 30 years, while engaged at work on a scaffolding, erected in front of a house in Kalbadavie on Tuesday, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, sustaining severe injuries to his left leg and face. He is at present lying under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

GAMBLING AT DHARAVI.—Inspector Wilson yesterday charged Rama Dhondoo and Rowjee Yesso before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Dharavi on Tuesday evening, with cards and money. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each, or in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

A CASE OF STABBING.—A woman, named Baina, aged about 30 years, an ayah, was talking to an old woman on Tuesday evening, about half-past 8 o'clock on the foot-path, near the Fort Market, when a man named Ismail *alias* Oosman, with whom she is acquainted, went up to her and invited her to accompany him to a toddy shop, and on refusing to comply with his request he stabbed her in the left side with a penknife, and immediately afterwards ran away. The woman was at once taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The wound is about half an inch in depth. She is not in danger.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT BHOWNUGGER CITIZEN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hurripursad Suntokram Desai, a Justice of the Peace, and a wealthy and well-known merchant and banker at Bhownugger, doing extensive business in Bombay and up-country. The deceased was a native of Bhownugger, and by his urbanity and generosity had gained great popularity with all sections of the native community, and was held in high esteem by the European firms and merchants with whom he had business connections. His loss will be keenly felt by the charities to which he always extended a helping hand. He leaves a widow, six sons, and four daughters, and is mourned by a large circle of relations and friends.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged John Graham, recently an inmate of the Strangers' Home, before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court, with wilfully trespassing into the dwelling-house of Alfred Williamson in Love Lane, Byculla, on Tuesday night, without any reasonable excuse. It appears the accused, on Tuesday, about midnight, entered the complainant's bedroom, which is situated on the second floor of the building, and went and lay down on the floor near a bed. Mrs. Williamson found Graham apparently under the influence of liquor. She at once called her husband, who called in the police, and handed Graham over to Inspector Nolan. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint and pleaded intoxication as the excuse for his misdemeanour. The magistrate sentenced Graham to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EMPRESS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Empress High School for Girls, conducted by Mrs. Nanabhai Nusserwanjee Master, at Chandanwady, was held last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood presided, and there was a large attendance of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The school was formally opened in January 1889, with a staff of European and Parsee lady teachers, and the present number of pupils was 200, who were taught by four European and four Parsee lady teachers. Instruction was imparted in the English and Gujeratee languages, French having been introduced as a second language. Mr. T. H. Savage, Mr. N. J. Ratnagar, and Professor Pedraza, who had examined the pupils in the different branches of study, had made very favourable reports. The girls sang several songs with pianoforte accompaniment, and their execution elicited hearty applause. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, after having distributed the prizes, congratulated Mrs. Nanabhai on the success which had attended on her management of the school. Thanks were voted to the chairman by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. An extended report will be given in to-morrow's issue.

PROFESSOR HOFFMAN AT THE GAIETY.—A very clever exhibition by Professor Hoffman, illusionist and ventriloquist, was witnessed on Monday night, at the Gaiety Theatre. The house was not a crowded one, but the appreciation of his performance was testified to by the audience in the rounds of applause that greeted this, his first performance, in Bombay. His skill and dexterity in causing objects to vanish was marvellous. Professor Hoffman's ventriloquial powers were a source of much amusement. He exhibited two puppets on the stage as the medium of conducting a dialogue, the manipulation of whose features and expressions during their discourse created great merriment. Before the curtain dropped Professor Hoffman, in keeping with his advertisement, distributed a large number of prizes to those whom his humorous remarks hit upon. It may be added that the Professor's powers of an illusionist are very much superior to the exhibitions we are accustomed to see in India. The Professor will remain at the Gaiety all this week.

A BOMBAY DRESS-MAKER AND HER CUSTOMER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Madame Kraus milliner and dress-maker in Hornby Road, Fort yesterday appeared before Mr. Richardson, and laid information against Mrs. T Hall, of Umballa. Superintendent MacDermott, on behalf of the lady, informed his worship that two orders which had been previously sent by telegram had been complied with but as the money due on the goods despatched had not been transmitted to the complainant, she had refused to forward a third consignment of goods, having received another order by wire. Legal steps for the recovery of the money were accordingly adopted, and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, filed a suit in the Small Cause Court on behalf of Madame Kraus. A decree had been obtained on Mrs. Hall for the payment of the amount due, but before it was executed, she left Umballa. Superintendent MacDermott informed his worship that it had been customary for Mrs. Hall to despatch similar orders to various milliners and dressmakers' establishments in Bombay, and as she has since left Umballa is supposed to have gone to Murree. Madame Kraus, acting on the advice of the Commissioner of Police, to whom she had reported the circumstances of the case, accordingly laid her complaint before Mr. Richardson. His worship, on enquiring into the matter, finds that the writ passed in the Small Cause Court is still in force, and consequently recommended the milliner to make an application to the judge of that Court for the execution of the decree, which should be forwarded to Mrs. Hall at Murree.

THE *Englishman* declares that the Siamese Mission which was to have met ours on the Salween, was never intended to take part in the practical work of delimitation. Although it was actually formed and found its way to Zimme, it was as quickly dissolved, and the deputation of Mr. Macartney, an officer under the Siam Government, to make certain surveys on the frontier, appears to have been the only practical action taken by the Siamese officials in the matter.

THE Archdeacon of Liverpool writes thus concerning the execution of Richard Davies:—"It is the case of a single individual, paid by the nation, overruling the will of the nation whom he serves. If that nation thinks as I think, who am but a unit in that mighty multitude, it will never be content until Mr. Matthews resigns, or is compelled to resign, the post which he holds. I am a Conservative of Conservatives, but I unhesitatingly avow that I can no longer respect a Government which includes in its rank a man who sets up his own judgment against the voice of the nation."

HIGH COURT.—MAY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

615-77—Craigie L and O Kimulchund alias Bapoobhoy Vijachund vs Oomedram Chubildas and another Tyabji and D and Jefferson B D and R.

For Consent Decree.

116-82—Pestonji and R Sorabji D Rustom Framna and others vs Pestonji D Rustom Framna—Payni G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

671-89—Crawford B B and B—James Connell vs A M Tod—Conroy and B and Thakurdas D and C (Partly decreed.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

199-90—Conroy and B Damji Meghji vs The Khamgaum Mfg G Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For consent decree.

100-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and another vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D and Thakurdas D and C.

101-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and another vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D, and Thakurdas D and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H. and D.—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs. Peerbhoy Essoojee and another.—Jefferson, B. D. and K, and W. and G. (port heard.)

359-89—D. S. Garud. Ramkrishna Jagannath vs. Vithul Ramji and others. Payne, G. and S.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

32-90—Pestonji and R.—Buldeo Ramrutton vs. Hanmuntram Chaturbhooj and others—Payne, G and S.

56-90—Tyabji and D—Kanaravana Manalena Villey vs Nundramdas Hiranund—Conroy and B.

78-90—Chalk, W and S Gujanund Baboo vs Gungadas Tarachund and others E Wilkin and In person.

84-90—Wadia and G Jamasji Dossabhoy Pagdiwalla vs Jan Mahomed Cassum—M H Nhan.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged...	12,216
Miss A Walke	10
Miss A M Cooper	10
Mrs Bomanjee R Boman Beram	10
Mrs Bhimjee Shamjee	10
Mrs Bharmul Bhojraj	10
Mrs Cooverjee Rustomjee Setna	10
Mrs D Cursetjee	10
Mrs Damjee Heerjee	10
Mrs Eduljee Cawasjee	10
Mrs K N Seervai	10
Mrs Khodamul Bhawanidass	10
Mrs M Solomon	10
Miss Macdonald	10
Mrs Nowrojee Byramjee	10
Mrs Topundass Ootumchund	10
Mrs Vizbhookundass Nagurdass	10
Mrs Amrutlall Purshotumdass	5
Miss D S Master	5
Mrs Dossabhoy M Kapadia	5
Miss H Pestonjee D Kapadia	5
Mrs Khemjee Vurdhwan	5
Mrs Lallmul Sangumdass	5
Miss P D Kapadia	5
Miss R Malbarwalla	5
Mrs Ruttonjee Pestonjee Kapadia	5
Miss Shirinbai H Hukim	5
Mrs Shamjee Malsee	5
Mrs Shamjee Mooljee	5
Mrs Thakursee Jewraj	5
Mrs Veeljee Soonderjee	5
Mrs F Major	4
A L M	3
Mrs Fukoo Hooseni	3
Mrs Heerjee Mooljee	3
Mrs Khutaw Jaitha	3
Mrs Katruk	3
Mrs Rustomjee Framjee	3
Mr. R Fernandez	3
Miss Burjorjee	2
Mrs Avabai Framje Gudialee	2
Mr. E Atkinson	1
	Rs. 12,476

30th April, 1890.

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet are requested to do so without delay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—1,350 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhoy; 10 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 35 cwts dry ginger, D Narranjee.

Methley Hall s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 39 bales wool, K Khooshal; 35 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 85 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales wool, D. Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—10 bales skin, Owen and Okell; 1 bale woollen carpets, H H Galadary; 11 cases bristles, N V Currane and Co; 36 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales hides, Rogers and Co; 1 case shawl, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 26 bales skin, S M S Baboola; 67 bales skin, E Ganji and Co.

Coromandel s—2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,750 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Henzada s—22 cwts olibanum, D Chugunlal.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Maltby s—4,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 116 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 600 cwts bonemeal, Croft Wells and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 275 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Roma s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellagio s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 795 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 399 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales hemp, John L Kersten.

Idar s—4,080 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drummond s—400 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 1999½ cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 2,000½ cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 5 cases Indian curiosities, Hugo Schwer and Co; 330 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Kent s—220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 cwts gum, F S Punnet.

FOR GENOA.

Moonstone s—450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Rotherfield s—305 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Rozario s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Harewood s—2,500 cwts rapseed, F D Panday and Co.

Emir s—500 cwts groundnuts and 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwt mowras eed Beyts Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,750 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kent s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 500 cwts linseed, John L Kersten.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Douro s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—300 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 16 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 caeses Cambay stone, and 23 casss Samadha stone, E Noordin and Co; 9¾ cwts ivery and 10½ cwts horn, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—15 bales twist, Tata and Co.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the ead of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, ill send a description of it free to any person who plies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House reet, Calcutta.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A HARD CASE.—The Lahore paper writes:—"The 'Jhelum case' may still be fresh in the minds of some of our readers, and the brutal assault on a Mrs. King by a mail-train railway guard on the North-Western Railway is yet a source of uneasiness to the travelling public, especially ladies. On the 4th December, 1887, the crime was perpetrated, and on the 27th of March, 1888, the criminal was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment; but we are informed that the unfortunate lady, who is a widow, earning a livelihood for herself and educating her son, has never entirely recovered. For six months, it is stated, she could not work, and was then forced by poverty to give up the education of her son. It appears, however, that Government is not responsible for offences against individuals committed by the servants of State railways. If so, some provision should, we think, be made for special cases. It was proved at the trial that the guard who committed the outrage had been criminally convicted and dismissed from railway employment on previous occasions; and, although his re-employment on the North-Western Railway may not have been the result of any negligence on the part of the authorities, a special case for a compassionate grant is, we think, made out,—if it can be shown that an unprotected woman has been permanently injured owing to her having been entrusted while travelling to the tender mercies of a criminal."

A SMART SWINDLE.—On the 14th instant a native who gave his name as B. N. Seal, called at Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, jewellers, and represented that he had been sent by Mr. J. Stewart, of the Budg-Budge Mills, to take delivery of a watch which had been left there by him for repairs. The man produced a letter to that effect, purporting to be signed by Mr. Stewart, and the watch, a gold one, valued at Rs. 300, was made over to him by one of the assistants. On the 23rd instant Mr. Stewart called personally and asked for his watch, when, to his astonishment, he was told that the watch had been given to a Babu who had brought a letter from him, with instructions to deliver it. Mr. Stewart declared he had never written such a letter, and on the letter being produced, it was found to be signed "J. Steuart," and not Stewart. When the letter was presented the assistant had not noticed that the name was spelt with an "u" instead of a "w," nor was he in a position to identify the man. The police were informed of the affair, but no action could be taken, as the assistant who gave delivery of the watch said he would be unable to identify the Babu.—*Pioneer.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, April 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major C H Joubert, M B, Civil Surgeon of Rungpore, to be Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon R Harvey, M D.

Mr P A Rigby is admitted into the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and his services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Surgeon J J Pratt, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are hereby placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

The services of Assistant Apothecary C A Owen are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of 1st Grade Apothecary W Cooper are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The Honourable H W Gordon took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 9th April 1890.

POLICE.

The services of Lieutenant Carew Barnett, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Burma for employment as an Officiating Assistant Commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend T E F Cole, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Jubbulpore.

The Reverend J O F Willcocks, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain.

SURVEYS.

Mr T W H Hughes Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The following reversions take effect consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr A L Home, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, Bengal:

Mr H H Davis, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Bengal, to Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade.

Mr J T Jellicoe, Deputy Conservator, Officiating 1st Grade, Assam, to Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade.

The services of Captain P E Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

Captain C W Ravenshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major A M Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, and Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is appointed to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class, vice Captain Ravenshaw.

Lieutenant-Colonel H B Abbott, Bombay Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major D W K Barr, or until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E A Roussac, Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana, is granted one month's privilege leave.

Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st Grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana, during Mr Roussac's absence on privilege leave.

The services of Mr J De Courcy Atkins, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, vice Colonel C. McInroy, Madras Staff Corps, who has vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. T. Hill, Madras General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, vice Colonel Clark-Kennedy.

Captain A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.

Captain F C W Rideout, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General 4th Class, vice Captain Clark-Kennedy.

Lieutenant R P Jackson, Madras Staff Corps, 12th Madras Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Captain Rideout.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Horace Powys Lane, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Joseph Caruana, East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—15th September 1888.

Second Lieutenant Caruana will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 15th September 1888, subject to her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Arthur Wallace-Dunlop, Essex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—26th February 1888.

Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, Liverpool Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—26th August 1888.

Second Lieutenant Macquoid will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 26th August 1888, subject to her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel G G Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Punjab (p a) for two years.

Lieutenant A B C Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, (m c) for one year.

Lieutenant C C Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Second-in-Command, Military Police, Burma, (p a) for one year.

Lieutenant E Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, 38th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, (m c) for 182 days, under rule I of the Regulation of 1875.

Surgeon-Major R Jameson, M D, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for 213 days.

Surgeon-Major E Mair, M B, Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Bareilly, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for 215 days.

Surgeon-Major D F Keegan, M D, Residency Surgeon, Indore, Central India, (p a) for one year and 182 days.

Surgeon-Major M D Moriarty, M B, (p a) for 240 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel F W Chatterton, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, for 182 days.

Colonel A W R Becher, General List, Cavalry, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

Lieutenant A Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant G L'H Sanders, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Conductor W Grindal, Public Works Department, for one year.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel R Eardley-Wilmot, General List, Infantry, (m c) for six months. Lieutenant-Colonel A D Strettell, Bengal Staff Corps, (m c) for six months.

Major T G Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H V Bradley, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C L M Rich, Bengal Staff Corps, (u. p. a.) for three days.

Lieutenant H Comins, Bengal Staff Corps (m. c.) for two months.

Conductor M Heenan, Military Works, Department, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel in the Army Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C B.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant-Commissary W A Murison to be Deputy-Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary S Leslie to be Assistant-Commissary.

Conductor C Harris to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor J Griffiths to be Conductor.

Sergeant J O Ramsbottom to be Sub-Conductor,—Vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary W J Routleff, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Gorakhpur Light Horse.—Mr. John Walter Hose, to be second Lieutenant vice Turnbull, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Mr Charles Williamson Thomas to be second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr. Joseph Coutts to be second Lieutenant, vice Cleaver promoted.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr John Lange Fawcus to be second Lieutenant vice Warneford transferred to the Unattached List.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieutenant Henry Lowthian Cleaver to be Lieutenant, vice Marriott, resigned.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant A W B Marriott resigns his commission.

3rd Punjab (North Western Ry.) Volunteer Rifle Corps. Major W Pitt, R E, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department with effect from the dates specified:—Colonel J H Crowdy, RE, to Superintending Engineer, class III; Major F T N Spratt, RE, to Executive Engineer, 1st grade; Major A C Bruce, RE, to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade; Captain J G Day, RE, to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; Captain J E Dickie, RE, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade; Lieutenant R T R Lawrence, RE, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade; Lieutenant W Ewbank, RE, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade; Captain G C P Onslow, RE, to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; Captain J Kellie, RE, to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade; Captain G M Porter, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; Captain H Barnet, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade; Lieutenant J A Gibbon, R.E. Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Lieutenant E R B Stokes-Roberts, RE, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade; Lieutenant A L Swainson, R E, Assistant Engineer 1st grade; Lieutenant C R Stevens, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade; Lieutenant J C Rimington, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade; Lieutenant P H du P Casgrain, R E, Asssistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

First grade officer F H Elderton, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for six months.

Captain J M Brebner, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, 1890.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notifications.

Mr. T Siddle, Sub-Auditor, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is granted the rank of Honorary-Assistant Examiner.

Mr. J Henderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, while holding charge of the Katha Division.

Mr. G F Mathew, C I E., Class 1., Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway with the rank of Class 1., Grade 2, temporary.

Mr. G F Mathew, C I E, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, will officiate as Traffic Superintendent during the absence on leave of Mr J M Rutherford.

Colonel C M Moberly, Madras Staff Corps, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted special leave out of India for six months.

Mr A Grant, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is as a temporary arrangement appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel C M Moberly, M S C, or until further orders.

Mr. G B Reynolds, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed Manager of the Wardha Coal State Railway.

Mr W H Nightingale, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, *vice* Mr. T H Wickes, temporarily transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Major H Clarke, R E, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class of Examiners from the date on which he took charge of the Office of Examiner of Military Works Accounts.

Mr C Sowerby, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, temporary rank, Assam Railway, is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel F J Home, R E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J S Forbes, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as Assistant Storekeeper.

TELEGRAPH.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department:—J Possman, Officiating Director; G W Sealy, Officiating Engineer and Electrician; H B Harrison, Officiating Traffic Manager; C E Allen, Officiating Superintendent; H J Andrews, Officiating Assistant Superintendent.

MR. TATE, the donor, or would-be donor, of a collection of paintings to the National Gallery, is (so the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says) enlarging it, and making it more worthy of acceptance by the nation, by commissioning Sir Frederick Leighton to paint a picture typical of his mature powers. When this work, to which the President of the Royal Academy hopes shortly to be able to devote himself, is ready, the collection will include almost every English painter of any eminence now living.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain J Walters, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain H Retson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain E Groat, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields with a general cargo and 2,202 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE steam-ship Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain W Arthur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,735 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Drummond, 1,90 tons, Captain W Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, Miss Sinclair and Mrs. Minnett as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER.—The following is a list of passengers proceeding by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix which sails to-day at 8 a.m.:—For Trieste—Col W Luckhardt, CB, Mrs and Mis Luckbardt, Surgeon Major and Mrs Keegan, Mr and Mrs H Bynes and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Durst and child, Mr and Mrs O von Hoffer, Mr and Mrs Sroeeting, Mrs Harrison, Mrs Rosenthal, Miss Farrant, Major Fox, Captain Underwood, Lieut Gray, Count G Orsich, Mr. L Crawford, Mr R Farrant, Mr T Roscher, Mr Goold Adams, Mr W Zaretzky, Mr W Kruger, Mr R M Patell, Mr Maneckjee, Mr G Lang, Mr Molkentellee, Mr N Manganas, Mr G R Muurling, Mr vonder Wence, Mr. Bruschveiler, Mr A Schreeiger, Mr Sanders, Mr Allen, Mr Langton, Mr J Rietmann, Mr W Carter, Mr Horsey, and Mr V Bellairs. For Suez.—Major Orr, Dr. Merlo and friend.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Henzada	1310	Avern	A	B I S N Co
„ Harewood	1064	Thompson	C	....
„ Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
„ Douro	1660	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
„ Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W&A Graham &Co
„ Worseley Hall	2172	Block	K	E Bates & Co
„ Rotherfield	1843	McFer	L	Mackintosh & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
„ C. Branch	1645	Retson	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Moonstone	1360	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Rosario	123	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
„ Roma	1675	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Krishna		....		Shepherd & Co
„ Neera		....		Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Methley Hall	2186	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
„ Taibet	1665	Brown	4	P & O S N Co
„ Donar	1041	Kuhn	5	Glade & Co.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	10	Glade & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassim & Co.
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Kent	1120	Johnson	16	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Cedar Branch (s)	Retson	London, March 26.
	L. Londonderry (s)	Arthur	Cardiff, April 2.
	Drachenfels (s)	Groat	NorthShields, Mar 29
	C. Drummond (s)	Harrison	Liverpool, April 2.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta., April 4.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Coromandel, for London, &c.
„ Malwa, for China, &c.
„ Nawab, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Imperatrix, Captain Egger, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
25	Mecca s	Shephard	Bombay, April 4.
	Bancoora s	Brown	Bombay, April 16.
26	Putiala s	Smith	Moulmein, April 19.
	I. G. T. Clive	Mearthy	Rangoon, April 22.
	Goalpara s	Houghton	Hongkong, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April 25.—Steamers Maharaja, Cocconada, Roma and Wardha. Ship Paul Revere.

April 28.—Steamers Japan and Nurjahan. Ship Semantha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo. Com-Genl, on duty, from Poona.

Barnes, Lieut, Bo Cavl, on duty, from Saugor.

Priestly, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Mad Lancers, on leave, from Kampti.

APRIL 30.

Geedadams, Capt, Bengal, King's Dr Gds, on leave, from Muttra.

Keegan, Surgn-Major, Bengal, IM S, on furlough, from Indore.

Camron, Lieut, Bo, R H A, on sick leave, from Mhow

Johnston, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Simla.

Rawlinson, Capt, Bengal, Lincoln, on duty, to England, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Spence, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd K O S Borderers, to join.

APRIL 29.

Winter, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, to join, to Cownpore.

Bedford, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Connaught Rangers, to join, to Dinapore.

APRIL 30.

Mayne, Capt, Bo, 2nd D L O Belooch Battn, to rejoin, to Loralai.

Dalgety, 2nd Lt, Ms, 7th Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.

MAY 1.

Keegan, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S., on furlough.

Mears, 2nd Lt, Bo, Rl Lanc Regt, to join 4th Madras Pioneers, on probation, to Bangalore.

Luckbardt, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on leave, to England.

Orr, Maj, Bo. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 1st May 1890.

1 The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officer and Volunteer:—

Captain A. F. Soundy from 3rd May to 3rd August 1890. Vol. P. K. Thomas, "A" Coy, from 1st May to 1st November 1890, both days inclusive.

2 Captain and Adjutant T. W. C. Leatham will perform the duties of Paymaster and Quartermaster during Capt Soundy's absence on leave.

By Order,

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bellagio s—50 cases whisky, Walsh Lovett and Co.

Asia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—5 cases confectionery, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Oriental s—2 packages printing papar, A Abdoolally.

Lord Charlemont s—3 packages soap, D Cowasjee.

Henzada s—6 cases confectionery, M Moola Vuljee; 8 cases confectionery, K Allybhoy.

Rosetta s—555 kegs paint of sports, B Sazba and Co; 15 cases paint of sorts, T F Bengalee; 28 cases sherry wine, Jametjee Framjee; 35 cases sherry-wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—22 cases glassware, S Lilladhur; 8 packages glassware, Fuckeera Bharmull.

Henzada s—11 cases glassware, S Sewjee.

Sandfield s—2 casks rectified spirit, D Cowasjee and Co.

Beatrice s—1 hogshead brandy, M Russee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—106 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 2 cases earthenware, Treacher and Co; 123 packages glassware, Jaffer Runmull.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 packages glassware, E S Colabawala; 10 packages glassware, Fuckeera Bhurmull.

Imperatrix s—1 cask spirits of wine, Treacher and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Germania s—20,000 cases kerocine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

John Bright s—5,000 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD, Owner proceeding to Europe, OPEN CARRIAGE, Paris built, and pair of HORSES. Apply VIATOR, care of this paper.

THE ASCOT! The TIE now worn, FANCY STRIPES CHECKS, WHITE, &c. Washing Silk, a choice of 100 dozens. Rs. 1-12 each.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FELT HATS! NEWEST SHAPES and Colours, FEATHER WEIGHT, Fawn, Brown, Mouse, Terra Cotta, &c., Rs. 8-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!! —Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10. Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Covarjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches. Booklet of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DERBY SWEEP 1890.—Tickets Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Capt. STEPHENS, Rangoon. To close on 31st May 1890.

FOR SALE.—A well-made VICTORIA nearly new. Address F. M. F., care of this paper.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! Just received by the Mail our new stock of Ladies and Gent's Silk UMBRELLAS. Disappointed Customers. Apply sharp at SHROFF BROTHERS.

TENNIS, TENNIS.—AYRES' CHAMPION BALLS 1890, Rs. 9-8 per doz. Champion Bats, Rs. 12, English Nets from Rs. 6 to 9, Calf Spring Wristlets, Annas 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TWO JUBBULPORE SLEEPING PALS, 12' by 16' and 12' by 12' and one Ordinary Cabul Pal belonging to the Estate of the late Col. F. J. Wise, will be sold by auction, by order of the Administrator General TO-DAY, at 4 p.m., on the Oval, off Wellington Fountain.

WANTED by a Gentleman and Wife (English) without children, small unfurnished BUNGALOW, or part of a Bungalow, in good locality. Address stating rent and full particulars to No. 201, care of this paper.

WANTED.—Young and respectable English or Eurasian LADIES, who can speak a little of Hindoostani. They will be trained for a respectable Theatrical Company. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300. Apply to RESPECT, care of this paper.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row opposite Watson's Hotel, Stable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.—From 1st July, an Upper-storied Bungalow, in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished. Rs. 220. Apply to "X. W.," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Spring of all sorts to Air Guns always on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Handsome CHESTNUT PONY; splendid jumper and goes in harness. Price Rs. 300. Also English built pony Cart. Rs. 350. Apply to "N.," care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KHERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 3 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHION on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5: with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

A DROP of 1d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday is advised both by Reuter and private telegrams, making the quotation 47d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities come ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ per cent. in 4½ per cents. at £75½ and £77½, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 108 ½. In Paris, French Rentes remained at 89; but Exchange on London was a centime lower, at frcs. 25·15.

The Wheat Market was firm, and No. 1 Soft White was ½d. per cental dearer on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 2d. ex-quay. Seeds were unchanged in value. The Sheep Skin Sale closed in Mincing Lane yesterday, with Madras Skins ½d. to 1d., and Bombay Skins 1d. to 1½d. lower, 880,000 skins found buyers out of the 1,030,000 offered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, both generally and for Surats, last evening, the day's Sales having been on a rather reduced scale at 10,000 bales, of which ten per cent. were Surats, 6 7-16d. remained the price of ready Mid.-American, and quotations for East Indian Cotton all come unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for April and April-May deliveries, and 3-64d. to 1-16d. in the more distant positions, at 6 25-64d. to 6 13-32d. per lb. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, but higher prices checked business. A further advance is reported of 1⅛d. in 7lbs. 8½lbs. and 54in. 11lbs. Grey, Shirtings; of 2⅛d., in 45in. 9lb Shirtings; and of ½d. in 39in. Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, 3lbs. and 5¼ lbs. Madapollams; 40s. Mule Twist being still quoted at 9⅛d. per lb.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands lost the advance of 1-16 cent. established on Monday, and receded to Saturday's quotation of 11 15-16 cents; while July Futures declined six points, say to 11·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and the comparison between the figures of this season and the two previous years to date now stands as follows:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts...	4,000	10,100	5,600
Three days' do.	8,000	17,600	14,900
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,640,000	5,395,600	5,237,900

Although we report no further decline in prices of Cotton in our local market, the feeling has remained decidedly dull, and business has contracted into a still smaller compass, the total purchases reported this evening hardly exceeding 500 bales. Of these the principal were of Dharwar, at Rs. 214½; and Bengals, at Rs. 174; with a little Mowa, at Rs. 220; and Untni, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT.—The firmer tone in this market apparent yesterday has been sustained, and the price of *Pessy* has advanced one anna per cwt.; but only a moderate business has transpired, and other descriptions are unchanged in value. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs. 4-7-6 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ „ 4-6-6 „

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent, but for Linseed there has been a good enquiry, in view of which dealers have advanced the price by one anna per cwt., making it stand at Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. For other descriptions prices are unaltered, the market closing steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	22,119 bales.
Wheat	21,125 cwts.
Linseed	15,383 „
Rapeseed	4,078 „
Gingelly	3,746 „
Poppy Seed	6,531 „
Groundnuts	2,742 „
Castor Seed	5,331 „

FREIGHTS are irregular. Very low rates have had to be accepted by steamers requiring cargo for immediate shipment, 17s. 6d. per ton for Antwerp, 18s. 6d. for Hull, and Rs. 11¼ for Cotton to Trieste and Venice, having been done. Liverpool is steady, 20s. having been paid for Wheat, and 20s. 6d. for Cotton, for immediate shipment, while for forward loading to that port, tonnage is offering at 18s. 9d. for Wheat, and 20s. for Cotton, without finding takers.

EXCHANGE in sympathy with the considerable fall in the governing metal above mentioned opened this morning weak and irregular, and Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 5⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta rates coming firmer, however, a reaction soon set in, and the feeling becoming steady rates rapidly advanced to our quotations, which, however, must be taken as rather nominal, Banks having been reluctant to buy until the result of Council allotments is known.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 3d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 23-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 27-32d. „
Credits „	1s. 5 31-32d. „
Francs „	1·89 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not changed much as far as the cash price of Fours is concerned to-day, the closing price, after some fluctuation, being quoted at 102 1-16. For the May account, however the rate has moved up, 102 7-16 having been named at the close, 103½ is now the nominal price for the other Paper.

SHARES have been comparatively neglected; and the few alterations which we make this evening in prices of Mill scrip are generally in favour of buyers, Jivraz Balloo, Luckmidass and Manockji Petit are all Rs. 10 lower, and New Great Eastern are Rs. 5 down at our quotations. Queen, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 10 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 30.—The barometer has risen except in some stations in the north of the Circars and lower Burma. Rise is brisk in the greater part of Northern India, rapid in the Punjab. Pressure is low in the Gangetic Plain, east of the Central Provinces, North Circars; and high in the Punjab, Mysore, and Assam. Winds are northerly in the Punjab, southerly in the Bay and Lower Bengal, easterly in Assam, North Bengal, and Behar, variable elsewhere. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab, it is risen elsewhere. The mean exceeds the normal, except in Burma, Punjab, and Madras; deficiency still equals seven degrees in the Punjab. Weather fair or moderately cloudy, except in the north of Punjab, where it is overcast. Rain has fallen in the Punjab scattered showers in Burma and Malabar Weather promises to be generally fine except perhaps in Assam, and east and north Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th April, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	11	39	3	1
Teheran	30	2	...	...	38
Suez	30	2	45	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th April, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	1	46	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROZARIO—April 29, at Mount Road, Bombay, Mrs. Rogerio do Rozario, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—April 23, at Benares, the wife of F Godschalt Johnson, Esq (late XIth Hussars), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUTT—AMBLER—April 23, at Gulzarbagh Church, Patna, by the Rev S Bruce-Austin, Frank Kernot Butt, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P, &c., of Calcutta, only son of Charles Kernot Butt, of Twickenham, Surrey, to Kathleen Marie, eldest daughter of Charles Ambler, Esq., of Mongyr.

DEATH.

McINERNY—April 21, at Gulistan-Karez, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Michael McInerny, D P W., aged 47 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Pen."—You are the day after the fair.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

WE print in another column a circular which has been addressed by the Collector of Income-Tax at Calcutta to the leading mercantile firms in that city, calling on them to furnish him within ten days with a list of business firms who consign goods to them for sale, in order that the profits upon such sales shall be assessed to the income-tax. The section of the Act under which the authorities are proceeding is the 21st, which provides that "any person not resident in British India, whether a subject of her Majesty or not, being in receipt through an agent of any income chargeable under Part IV., shall be chargeable under that part in the name of the agent in the like manner and to the like amount as he would be chargeable if he were resident in British India and in direct receipt of the income." There can be no doubt therefore that the purposes of the Income-Tax authorities are in accordance with the Act But there may be very serious doubt as to the wisdom of applying a provision attended with such serious difficulty, and which will provoke systematic and widespread attempts at evasion. It has been known for some time past that the question was under discussion between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. It was, we believe, first raised by the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, who addressed a memorandum to the Government of Bengal, pointing out the great difficulty of acting upon the powers conferred by this section, and suggesting that the more expedient course would be, as Lord Melbourne would have said, "to leave it alone." The matter was then referred to the Supreme Government, who took counsel with the Governments of Bombay and Madras. Bombay, like Bengal, is understood to have declared against the project; Madras, the least commercial of the greater administrations, however, took its stand upon "the uttermost farthing" principle, and advised that what the Calcutta Board of Revenue declared to be impracticable should be attempted. The absurdity of the attempt is apparent in the *modus operandi* which the Calcutta Income-Tax authorities have devised for giving effect to the decisions of Government. The framers of the circular admit at starting that it is just as likely as not that what they are trying to do is an impossibility. The recipient of the circular is asked to make a return of the profits upon goods consigned to him. But there is a lurking fear in the official mind that to ask for this is to ask for what cannot be given, and so the agent is told that if he does not know what the consignor's profits are —as he almost certainly does not—he may send in a statement of the gross proceeds realized on account of such consignor, the profits being calculated by a percentage "varying according to the circumstances of the case." Had the object been to create irritation on all hands and to deal invidiously with one class and another, a more ingenious machinery for the purpose could not have been designed. Calcutta is, we believe, the only city which has been favoured at present with this precious circular, and it is to be hoped that such a protest will be made against it by the commercial community of Bombay and Calcutta that the circular will not be seen here. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce may be trusted to make such a representation to Government as will persuade them to withdraw from the unreasonable course upon which they have set out.

YESTERDAY, after nine laborious years of office, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant handed over the Municipal Commissionership to his successor. Mr. H. A. Acworth has had the advantage, denied to the late head of the Executive, of becoming practically acquainted beforehand with the multifarious and responsible duties involved in the administration of the affairs of a rapidly growing city whose inhabitants now number nearly a million. The phenomenal development of Bombay in population, trade, manufactures, and general prosperity is not unnaturally a subject on which the mind and the imagination love to dwell. But it is a subject that has its anxious side. The addition in the course of a few years of some 325,000, to the number of the inhabitants of a city however gratifying in itself, involves an addition to the burden and the responsibility resting on the Municipal executive. When all round is changing a mere adherence to routine will not do; the problems to be dealt with are constantly changing and growing more and more complex, and any hesitation or delay in providing the necessary adjustment of the existing machinery would be fraught with peril to the interests, and especially to the comfort and the health of the public. The sagacity which perceives existing requirement, and the business promptitude which provides for them, are excellent qualities, and happily they are not rare. But something more is necessary when a great city out-grows its limits and provision has to made not only for the pressure of the moment, but for the changed conditions which are looming in the not very distant future. The capacity which is required to deal comprehensively with considerations thus arising belongs to administrators of a very exceptional type. The city of Bombay found in Mr. Ollivant an executive chief who could look some years ahead and while fulfilling the duties of the day with an almost painful attention to the minutest details, never lost sight of the more distant, but not less important necessities of the morrow. This faculty of working at once for the present and the future, and while fulfilling each day's task, making it contribute to the realisation of well-planned purposes is of the highest value, and the late Commissioner possessed it in an eminent degree.

When Mr. Ollivant became Commissioner the Municipal revenues only amounted to some thirty-two lakhs a year, an income wholly inadequate to meet the inevitable expenditure on drainage as well as the increase of the water-supply and the many other works rendered necessarily the expansion of the City, which had then begun to attract attention. What made the outlook more disquieting was that while Bombay was increasing in size and prosperity, the revenue had for some time shown a tendency to fall away. Mr. Ollivant at once set to work to reorganise the Assessment Department. With infinite labour, and in the face of a good deal of opposition, he succeeded in establishing a new system which at once produced, without any increase of taxation, a substantial addition to the income of the City. This was an important point gained. The property liable to assessment eight years ago was set down at one crore and forty-one lakhs, with an inexplicable tendency to decline. It now amounts to two crores and forty lakhs, with a marked tendency to annual increase. The thirty-two lakhs of income have risen to nearly sixty lakhs, though the additional taxation imposed during the intervening years has been almost nominal. In other directions the Municipal Commissioner succeeded by patient and resolute efforts in enhancing the contributions payable to the public funds by occupiers of property within limits. Applying the principles which obtain in Liverpool in regard to the assessment of dock property for Municipal purposes Mr. Ollivant succeeded in obtaining from the Port Trust Rs. 1,70,000 per annum, instead of the sixty thousand rupees which that body had formerly been assessed at. The great railway companies were also brought to contribute a more adequate sum for the properties which they occupy within the City. With the Government itself Mr. Ollivant maintained a long controversy, which has resulted in the admission that public property within the City shall bear a fair proportion of the City burdens. In the same spirit the Municipal Commissioner fought a successful battle against the Government of India, who pedantically sought to eliminate from the list of articles on which town duties were levied, wine, spirits, and beer. Had not this intention been successfully combatted, the City would have been deprived of two lakhs per annum, and the Government of India would have gained nothing. As a financier Mr. Ollivant is entitled to the credit which is never withheld from conspicuous success. Mainly through his efforts the revenues of the city have been doubled without any perceptible increase of taxation, and ways and means have been obtained for works of great public utility. The loans raised or sanctioned for the works undertaken during this period amount to two crores and a half. An immense sum it is true; but the waterworks outlay constitute assets which if placed on the market brieg a large return on the City. The confidence inspired by the elasticity of the revenues of the City has enabled these loans to be placed very advantageously in the Indian money market.

The new drainage system had been decided upon some years before Mr. Ollivant came to Bombay. A fatal resolution had been hastily adopted by the Corporation that the scheme which had been elaborated with much care should not be at once completed, but must be constructed in sections. This mistake has been the foun and origin of all the recent apprehension and alarm arising out of the unsatisfactory condition of the Bombay drainage. The outcry against the new system was not less loud nine years ago. Now that Mr. Baldwin Latham has pronounced a decisive opinion that the Bombay drainage scheme has only to be carried out as originally designed to render Bombay one of the healthiest cities in the world, it may be hoped that we have seen the end of obstructive criticism. There was never any doubt that a large addition to the water-supply would be necessary to the working of the drainage system, and to that Mr. Ollivant chiefly directed his attention while however effecting an important advance in the construction of the new drains. To put an end to the pollution of the Back Bay by the discharge of the Fort on the Foreshore, the Queen's Road sewer was constructed. The pollution of the Harbour has been put an end to by the utilisation of the main drain. Many districts have been sewered. The level of those districts of the Native Town which were formerly flooded in every monsoon, has been raised several feet. Storm-water drains have been constructed in many localities to put an end to the flooding of the streets. The comfort of the inhabitants has been further provided for by the construction of well-paved footpaths where formerly nothing of the kind was seen. The measures devised to increase the water-supply, which the increase in the population and the development of the manufacturing industry rendered inadequate, were early taken in hand. The gathering ground for the Vehar and Tulsi lakes was enlarged, and catch-water channels constructed on an extensive scale. But it was manifest that these expedients could not meet the necessities of the case. The Tansa project, which had been reported upon by Major, (now General) Tulloch, R.E., was resuscitated and pushed forward with great energy. The Government of Bombay desired to postpone the preliminary steps until the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained in view of the large financial operations that would be necessary, as this delay would have entailed the loss of a year and thrown forward the completion of the work, at the imminent danger of a water-famine—ominous words which have even as it is been recently heard. The Commissioner took upon himself the responsibility of immediate action. This fact has not prevented certain critics from asserting that it is due to the Commissioner's want of prevision that the Tansa Lake has not been available in time, and that the Pawai Scheme has been thus rendered necessary to provide against the danger of a short water-suppiy in 1891-92. The Tansa Water Works are the largest undertaking of the kind ever known in India. The contemplated outlay is one crore and a quarter, which will more than double the present water-supply. The needs of a population of two millions can be supplied at any future time by a comparatively small additional outlay, the tunnels and the ducts and the base of the great dam, two miles in length, having been providently designed on a scale commensurate with the probable future of Bombay.

While the City has been extending northward, and every available space has been built over very successful efforts have been made to improve the communications by widening narrow streets, opening up quarters difficult of access, and reconstructing bridges which were no longer sufficient to accommodate the ever-increasing traffic. The Native Town has especially benefited by these improvements. The new Byculla overbridge replaces an inconvenient and dangerous structure, and the dangerous level-crossing in the vicinity has been replaced by a bridge after much negotiation between the Commissioner and the Railway Company. Other schemes of equal importance failed in their effect through mistaken opposition within the Corporation. One of those projects would have opened up the Port to air and health and the flow of business. Most of the land required for the prolongation of Hummum Street to Rampart Row was offered as a gift by a citizen of public spirit who desired to see this improvement carried out, but the opportunity was allowed to pass. This incident is only mentioned here to indicate the difficulties which had frequently to be surmounted in procuring the necessary co-operation to enable the best laid plans to be carried out. The proposal to recoup the cost of making new roads by acquiring the frontages, was stoutly resisted by a pertinacious minority on the plea that such acquisition, even if profitable to the ratepayers, involved a speculation in land contrary to the letter of the law. Mr Inverarity's elaborate opinion nullifying this contention was conclusive on this point. The principle is now well established, and in the laying down of the new roads and streets to the north of the city the Corporation expressly provides for the acquisition of the frontages. Amongst the most striking improvements effected by the personal initiative of the late Commissioner may be mentioned the picturesque Hanging Gardens on Malabar Hill, which have redeemed from apparently hopeless disfigurement a very unlovely spot; the widening of the Vellard, which is now a fine avenue planted with trees; and the Jacob's Circle which has become the centre of a new suburb. The enlargement and embellishment of the Victoria Gardens are also mainly due to the active interest which Mr. Ollivant felt in that work, in the carrying out of which he has been ably seconded by the superintendent whom he selected for the purpose, Mr. Carstensen. Almost the first work to which the late Commissioner put his hand was the completion of the Northbrook Gardens. Under his *regime* the public gardens have been largely developed and extended, and made worthy of a great and wealthy City.

To the details of administration the late Commissioner gave a minute personal attention which often involved uninterrupted labour from early morning till seven or eight in the evening. It is not without reason that the Corporation coupled with a cordial acknowledgment of Mr. Ollivant's comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, and exceptional talent for organisation, his unsparing energy, and capacity for work. It was characteristic of the man that when at home on leave for the benefit of his health he visited the principal municipalities of Great Britain and some of those of the Continent, to put himself as it were through a course of technical training in all that appertained to problems connected with the drainage, water-supply, and methods of organisation as understood in European cities. The information thus acquired was turned to practical account on his return to Bombay, and even while he remained in England. In a similar spirit he laboured with Mr. Naylor in the preparation of the New Municipal Act. Five hundred and twenty-eight clauses bring into one book the Municipal law which before lay scattered in eleven different Acts and many inharmonious decisions, that made confusion worse confounded. The chapter devoted to the Municipal constitution, as it was originally drafted, gave rise to much angry comment. We ourselves strenuously opposed a proposal to merge the Municipal Commissioner in a Chairman of Committees. We did so in the full conviction that the Committees would not work, and that the responsibility of the Chairman would be shared by colleagues who neither could nor would give the necessary time and attention to Municipal administration. That was the gravamen of our objection, urged before more impetuous critics made their shrill voices heard objurgating the Commissioner for endeavouring to usurp the rights of the Corporation. We were satisfied with the abandonment of the proposal to abolish the Municipal Commissioner, of whom it may be said without irreverence that if he did not exist it would be necessary to invent him. We refused to join in the clamour raised against Mr. Ollivant for suggesting constitutional changes which he no doubt honestly believed would improve the Municipal machinery. At the last meeting of the Corporation, while still professing his belief that the Commissionership might be dispensed with, Mr. Ollivant candidly admitted that under the new Act the business of the City is carried on with less friction than before, and that his opinion as to the advisibility of a change has been modified by that experience. It is the opinion of those who have observed with any attention the working of local self-government in Bombay, that the head of the Executive should continue to be as he has been above purely local and sectional influences. It would seem a paradox to defend the Municipal Commissionership against Mr. Ollivant; but if it were necessary to do so the record of his nine years' administration would be its sufficient and brilliant justification.

H. E. LORD HARRIS, Governor of Bombay, has accepted the office of patron of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has expressed his desire to give an annual subscription to the funds of the Society.

THE Municipal Standing Committee yesterday afternoon passed a unanimous vote of thanks, on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, Chairman, to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, for his valuable services rendered to the Municipality during the nine years he has held office as Municipal Commissioner, and it was also agreed to recommend the Corporation to place a tablet in commemorating of his services a Tansa Water Works and another in the new Municipal Hall.

A BUST of Sir Frank Souter arrived at the Municipal Offices yesterday, and was placed on a table in the Municipal Hall at the termination of the business of the Standing Committee. The bust, which has been paid for out of the Souter Memorial Fund, is a magnificent piece of work, being similar to the one unveiled at the office of the Commissioner of Police at Byculla short time ago, and was sculptured by Mr. Rosco Mullens.

IT is understood that the Thakore Saheb of Gondal returns earlier than was expected, the climate of England not having agreed with his Rani.

THE young Thakore of Rajk was installed on the *gadi* on Monday.

SOME of the Bengali ers are expressing doubts whether Bengali uence was quite the best thing to send to tion, remarking on Mr. cause. Thus the *India* emark at Chelsea that Surendranath Banner o India "the birthright England had bequeat:—"Birthright of a free of a free country," gic fustian, and we wish country" is mere ded it. But it is so difficult Mr. Bannerjee has. Birthrights are dangerous to change one's mout. If they exist at all, it things to specul what they are. That is the is difficult to thinkers, and it is the *a b c* of teaching of m philosophy. Leaving political modern poli it is the lesson of common-sense, philosophy idom. And an English audience, of practic must know, appreciates common-Mr. Banan rhetoric, though of course it will sense be rhetoric which flows from foreign admire lips.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

PROMPT MEASURES FOR SUPPRESSION.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

A Royalist conspiracy, the object of which was to declare the Comte de Paris King, has been discovered.

The declaration was to have been made to-morrow (May 1), when the great labour demonstration is to be held.

Many anarchists and malcontents in the army had joined the conspiracy.

Preparations for the *coup* had been made on an extensive scale; large quantities of explosives had been procured by the conspirators; but these have been seized by the police.

Government is taking prompt steps for the maintenance of order, and the garrison of Paris is being strongly reinforced.

ROYAL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

An Army Warrant is published in this evening's *London Gazette*, the provisions of which enable Royal Engineer officers to elect for continuous service in India within a period not later than six months prior to the expiry of their third term of service.

THE SOUTH OF INDIA RAILWAY.

In the House of Lords this evening, the South of India Railway Purchase Bill passed its final stage.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 29.

The vessels of the German squadron here have sailed for Kilwa to take part in Major Wissmann's operations.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas was run at Newmarket this afternoon, the following being the result:—

Surefoot	1
Le Nord	2
Blue Green	3

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Lord Hammond, who was permanent Under Foreign Secretary from 1854 to 1873, died yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A BILL TO AMEND LICENSING LAWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

In the House of Commons last night Lord Randolph Churchill introduced a Bill to amend the present Licensing Laws.

The Bill vests the right of issue of licenses with the Municipal and County Councils, who will have full authority to regulate the hours of closing.

It also provides for the registraring fee from clubs, ranging up to two thousand pounds, which is to be payable to the County Councils.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A meeting was held yesterday at Cardiff under the auspices of the Indian Congress Committee, at which resolutions were passed similar to those passed at Swansea. Messrs. Bannerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji were the chief speakers.

A letter was read from Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., Member for Cardiff, promising to support Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment in the India Councils Bill.

H. M. THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen left Darmstadt for England.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

Fifteen anarchists were arrested at Lyons.

Explosives, presumably for use on the day of the labour demonstration, were found at their residences.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The state of siege has been raised in Crete, and martial law has been abolished.

The Christians there are much gratified at this.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm; higher prices asked checks business.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅝d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	75¼
4½ per cent. „	77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
Bar Silver	47d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 29.

10 p.m.	82·3

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	88·0
p.m.	86·2

THE Council of the Animals' Institute has decided to offer prizes for the best essay on the principles involved in the selection and fitting of bits to horses; the best collection of ancient and modern bits; the best essay on the use and abuse of the spur; and the best collection of ancient and modern spurs. The exhibits and essays have been forwarded to the treasurers of the Animals' Institute—Lady Florence Pelham Clinton and Lady Frances T[illegible]anion.

OWING to various causes the Wesleyan Fund to assist aged ministers and ministers' widows has got into very low water, and although the late Rev. John Rattenbury by special efforts, raised something like £100,000 for this object, it has been found necessary to supplement this by raising within the next five years by extra supscriptions and contributions from Circuit trusts, some £25,000. Within the past few weeks some liberal amounts have been promised amounting to several thousand pounds.

THE Governor-General of the newly-created Transcaspian province, a Vienna telegram says, has sent invitations to the Ameer of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva to meet him shortly at Tashkend. Two or three years ago this gathering might have caused anxiety in England, but the precautions taken by the British Government since 1886 to guard the Indian frontier render it a matter of absolute indifference whether two or twenty princes meet to discuss how British India may be attacked. Professor Vambery, who in India merly somewhat of a pessimist in regard to England's power of defending her Indian Empire, is now among the first to acknowledge that her military works of the last two years have made everything secure.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

OUR London correspondent writes:—Mr. Matthews's action in the Crewe murder case is generally condemned, and once more the Home Secretary is the most unpopular man in the country. "He must go now," people are saying, but after what has happened since the right hon. gentleman blossomed all at once into a Cabinet Minister the prophecies of his impending doom seem slightly rash. Some say that Lord Salisbury retains the services of his blundering colleague in order to show his aristocratic contempt for public opinion, but a more reasonable explanation of Mr. Matthews's continuance in office is the difficulty of knowing what to do with him if he were got rid of. Something, however, will have to be done if the Government do not desire to share his unpopularity. Experienced electioneerers declare that the incident will lose the Ministry several seats, and already we hear that Mr. Nanney owed his defeat in the Carnarvon boroughs yesterday more to this cause than to anything else. All the usual elements of success seemed to be governed by the Conservative candidate, who on a considerably higher poll than in 1886, was beaten by twenty votes. The total number of electors who took part in the contest was 3,908, against 3,504 at the last general election and 3,781 in 1885. In 1885 the Liberals carried the seat with a majority of 65, but in the following year after Mr. Gladstone had introduced his Irish scheme the Conservative candidate defeated his opponent by 136 votes. The Conservative candidate on the present occasion enjoyed the advantages of wealth, fluency in his native tongue, and the reputation of being free from religious bigotry, a rare quality, I fear, in the Principality. Indeed he had endeared himself to many who do not share his political views by his liberal subscriptions to dissenting places of worship. Mr. Lloyd George's success will compensate the Liberals for the loss of Ayr the other day; and if it really should lead to Mr. Matthews's enforced retirement from the Government Conservatives as well as, perhaps more than, Liberals will be delighted. The people who are opposed to capital punishment and those, morever, who think both lads should have been reprieved in consequence of the provocation they received, are perhaps not so much entitled to consideration as the larger body who condemn Mr. Matthews for acting upon the recommendation of the jury so far as one of the boys was concerned but not with regard to the other. The jury recommended the prisoners to mercy solely on account of their youth. The difference between the ages was slight, only two years, and it is contended that both or neither should have been hanged. It was at first thought that Mr. Matthews had been furnished with some fresh evidence of Richard Davies's guilt, but such does not seem to be the case. He will have an opportunity when Parliament meets of justifying himself, if he can. At present it looks as if the task upon him is an exceedingly difficult one, and it is significant that he is quite as strongly denounced by the press of his own party as by that of the Liberals. It does not appear that Richard Davies was informed that his brother had escaped the extreme penalty of the law.

To judge from the stir that has been created by Lord Bury's demand for a word to indicate locomotion by electric power we might be in the big gooseberry season. The Chairman of the Electric Traction Company chose a suitable time for launching his question, and although some of the answers he has received are, to say the least, of "a very odd character," he may be congratulated on having added a zest to the Easter holidays. One correspondent thinks that the word likely to come into common use is "electrized," contracted by the general public into "trized," after the manner of those very familiar contractions "bus" and "cab." This is perhaps the best suggestion yet made, although the gentleman who recommends "trize" seems to be unaware that "trize" is employed by sailors for hauling by a rope. People in India will be interested in a proposal of another correspondent that Lord Bury should get what he wants from Hindustani. "The word for lightning in Hindustani is 'bijli,' and is used in common parlance for electricity. If we adopt it, and substitute a 'y' for the second 'i' we should have 'bijly' with the first syllable pronounced short. From this the verb to 'bijle' might be coined making 'bijling' in the present, and 'bijled' in the past. We should then hear of a ship 'bijling' (along) at so many knots. We might," he adds, "coin an adjective 'bijlic' to take the place of electric and have 'bijlic' power and 'bijlic' force," but might not "bijle" suggest "bilge?" Many persons would prefer, as a Mr. J. F. Green suggests, the utilization of Lord Lytton's word "oril." The objection to the adoption of Lord Bury's own name, as more than one correspondent has proposed, is obvious. Still more distinguished surnames—Faraday, Ampere and others—have been put forward, but curiously enough nobody has thought of "Edison." Where are the members of the American colony?

The announcement of the death of the veteran proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* has been received with great regret in journalistic and political circles. I see that Mr. Gladstone has written a long article for the latter newspaper. It was always a source of surprise to many people that Mr. Gladstone did not do something for Mr. Lloyd during his lifetime. Many men whose services to the Liberal party and the public were inferior to those of the late Mr. Lloyd have been made Baronets upon Mr. Gladstone's recommendation. I have reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd himself felt keenly this neglect.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in your paper of this morning, on the subject of Indian factory legislation, might lead some of your readers to suppose—though I admit that you do not say so—that the Bill lately prepared by the order of the Government of India contains a proviso for securing one day of rest in every seven for *all* mill-hands. It is not so. The weekly day of rest is provided only for women and children. The male operatives have prayed repeatedly for this boon, but the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, I am sorry to say, have not yet taken notice of this very reasonable demand of the mill-labourers. Nor have the Bombay Millowners' Association, in their numerous letters and memorials to Government, ever asked for a compulsory Sunday or weekly rest for their male work-people. The mill-owners evidently do not require legislation on this head, because when profitable times come, some of them may wish to be left free to work their mills by male hands without giving them the weekly rest.

You state in to-day's leading article that "ameliorative legislation" was asked for "by Bombay millowners long before Lancashire knew that there was a factory question in India." I do not know on what authority you make this statement. It is contrary to the records of the Millowners' Association. In a letter to the Government of Bombay (Judicial Department), dated the 6th September, 1880, the Association write thus:—

"The Association beg leave to again express their regret that Government should have felt it necessary to introduce into India *any* factory legislation for the present."

The italic is mine. Similar representations, before and after the above date, have been made by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association with the object of preventing any legislation whatsoever connected with cotton mills. Had they been more far-sighted at the beginning, and had encouraged instead of thwarted moderate legislative measures for the benefit of their work-people, we would probably have been saved the sight of selfish and shameful attempts now made in England, to ruin the cotton industry of India, by the cry for assimilating the factory laws of the two countries.—I am, &c.,

SORABJEE S. BENGALEE.

Bombay, April 30.

[Our authority for the statement that the Bombay mill-owners asked for ameliorative legislation is the Report of the Factory Commission of 1884. Three of the seven members of the Committee who signed that report, recommending a limitation of the hour of female labour, the increase of the minimum age of children employed in the mills, and the extension of the Act to small industrial establishments were millowners, *viz.*, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Muncherjee Naorojee Banajee, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Besides, at the important meeting of mill-owners in December, 1888, a strong desire was expressed for legislation on the lines of the Commission's report.—ED. *Bombay Gazette*.]

SOME BOMBAY VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HINDU families are either undivided, or they are divided. Undividedness precedes, in point of time, dividedness. Undividedness is the archaic state: dividedness is the developed state. Thus the newest families will be in the archaic state *viz.*, jointness: the older a family, the greater chance will there be of its members being separate. For instance, if a man who has no one joint with him marries and has a son. There is now—the moment the child is born—a new family consisting of that man and the child: and this new family cannot help being an undivided one. But if he and his son live for another fifty years, it is quite possible that they will become separate.

Now, as it is with families, so it was, under the native raj, with villages. Villages were divisible into two classes: first those in which the cultivators constituted an undivided family; secondly, those in which they constituted a divided family. Jointness in land and in revenue-responsibility preceded, in point of time, separateness: separateness was developed out of jointness. And as jointness was the archaic state, and separateness the developed state, it was in the new village that the cultivators would still form an undivided family; it was in the old village that they would have had time to become a divided family. The new village, in fact, would be a real village *community*: the old village would very possibly show a *dissolution* of the community.

Where, then, is the real village community, the undivided family of cultivators, to be found at the present day? Obviously not in any ordinary surveyed ryotwari village. For, under our English system of each ryot having his own private land and his own private and limited revenue-responsibility, a village is not a community: it is the negative of a community. The ryotwari system has, however, not been yet extended to the whole Presidency. In certain parts of it the old native revenue system is still in existence, though in a distorted form: and it is in such parts, if anywhere, that we can now hope to discover examples of both the stages in village history—the stage where the cultivators form a community, as well as the stage where they have effected a dissolution of the community.

Such a part is to be found in one taluka of the Ratnagiri District, and was until comparatively recently to be found in all. If the English officer who took possession of the district entered it from the sea, and therefore landed in an accessible and long settled tract, he probably found himself in a village where each landowner had his own private land and his own private assessment; and could say: "Until Government alter the village revenue, or until some other landowner makes default, and so lets in the rest of us for his liabilities, I shall go on from year to year paying exactly what I am paying now." But if that English officer entered the Konkan from the east by way of Kolhapur and Vishalgad, and therefore came first into one of the newly-peopled villages in the wild jungly inaccessible country along the foot of the Ghats, he found himself in a village, the very opposite of the coast village. Here, with the exception, of course, of the house-sites, the ryots did not have each his own private land and his own private assessment: the whole village cultivated together in one or two large blocks, every man in the large block raising the same crop, and when they had got two crops out of this block, they moved off in a body to another block: the contribution of each ryot towards the village expenses—the Government revenue, the worship of the *devs*, the payment of the servants, &c.,—was measured by the crop that he had got out of the village land, and was, therefore, a variable and not a constant quantity.

Now, to this English officer—on the look-out as he doubtless would be for ownership by some single individual—the coast village would present no difficulty. It would be in interpreting the Ghat village that the misapprehension would occur. Seeing that no particular ryot appeared to permanently own any particular piece of land, he would conclude that the permanent ownership of the village lands must reside in some one outside the body of ryots. Seeing that no one ryot paid the exact survey assessment of the land he happened to cultivate, he would conclude that the right to pay the exact survey assessment of the village lands must reside in some one outside the body of ryots. The manager must, therefore, be, he would argue, the landlord: the ryots must be the tenants of the manager.

There was, however, another explanation, if the English officer had only thought of it. No one member in a club owns any particular piece of furniture in the club-house: he cannot permanently occupy any one table or chair: he cannot sell the spoon that he drinks his soup with. But is this because they belong to the secretary? No, but because they belong to all the members. And similarly in this Ghat village the reason why nothing belonged exclusively to one ryot, might well have been that everything belonged in common to all. And that this was the true explanation would have been perceived by the English officer had he remembered that. Whereas the coast village was called a kulargi one—that is to say one in which the cultivators were separate—the Ghat village was called a non-kulargi one, and was therefore one in which the cultivators were joint; and had he noticed that the Peshwa's surveyors had, accordingly, in their measurement papers of non-kulargi villages, often described the land as being "birjumal," "samaik," that is communal, undivided.

This, however, did not occur to our early Ratnagiri officers, though fortunately the Collectors of all the other districts (both in the Deccan and Konkan), where managers of this name existed, seem to have detected their true position. It only remains now to say that the name of the manager in question was Khot: that the Ghat village described above is an example—though a very extreme one has purposely been chosen—of the Khoti village, that the village communities which the Ratnagiri Collector failed to recognize as village communities were the Khoti villages: and that the result of his mistake has been that legacy of perennial worry, expense, and popular discontent—the Khoti question.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will permit me to illustrate how the Arms Act is administered inequitably. A and B both apply for gun licenses, and though they are equally deserving of notice, only one of them has his request complied with. Again, C applies for a license, and he gets it. His son, D. likewise applies, and he, too, gets it. C's grandson, D's son, E, applies, and he is granted the licence. F applies that his father's name may be inserted in his own licence, and the request is complied with. G asks that his brother's name may be inserted in his own license, and this, too, is granted. H asks that his servant's name may be entered under the heading of a retainer, which is done. Now N, an equally, if not more, deserving person, requests that his father's name may be included with his. He is informed that his licence is cancelled.—Yours, &c.,

April 28. C. D. F.

A SERIOUS outbreak of cattle-disease has occurred at Hissar. Veterinary Surgeon Hagger, who was engaged on the Veterinary Board of Examination, has been ordered to the spot.

A HORRIBLE crime, similar in its revolting details to those committed in Whitechapel, is reported from the town of Helena, in the new State of Montana. The victim was a white woman of the most degraded class, and the murderer was a Chinaman. The pair went to a house of ill-fame, and appear to have quarrelled, for the Chinaman left the house alone and waited about in the street. When the woman came out, she was followed a short distance and then killed. No one heard a sound from the unhappy creature, although there were many people in the adjacent houses, and no one interrupted the murderer in his fiendish work of mutilating the corpse of his victim, which he carved out in the ghastly fashion peculiar to the Whitechapel ghoul. After the body had been discovered, the victim's previous movements were traced by the police, with the result that the keeper of the house gave a description of the murderer, as well at any rate as a Chinaman can be described. The fellow was tracked to his lodgings, where, however, it was found that no fewer than thirty Chinamen lived. All were arrested.

A TIGER STORY FROM JANJIRA.

A correspondent, from Murud, writing on Monday, says:—

Early this morning, the alarming cry of "tiger, tiger," was raised in that part of the town of Murud, in Janjira, inhabited chiefly by the Brahmins. The dreadful news spread like wild-fire and men rushed in hundreds in the direction of the cries. It was soon discovered that a tiger was actually seen in a garden at the rear of a house. His presence there was discovered by a female of the Mallee caste, who went to the garden to collect some vegetables. As she approached the spot where the tiger lay concealed under some shrubbery, the animal gave a loud growl, and was about to spring upon the woman, when she taking fright, fled to the house, which she reached in safety. She communicated the presence of the terrible intruder to the male members of her household, but they would not believe her, and made merry at the poor woman's story, believing that it was either a jackal or a hog which had terrified her. In the meanwhile, another woman repaired to the same spot, for the same purpose; and this time the tiger did not miss his prey. As soon as the second woman came within reach, he sprang upon her from behind and with his paw tore her bodice and *sari* to pieces. The woman shrieked and fell. The men who were teasing the other woman in the house, and laughing at her fright, heard the cry, which put a stop to their merriment. Arming themselves with sticks, they rushed to the rescue of the second woman. On seeing them advance, the tiger let go his hold of the woman, and beat a retreat. The woman, on being examined, was found to have been only slightly hurt on the back and on the right wrist, and was immediately taken to the local dispensary for medical treatment. As things looked rather serious, a man was despatched to H. H. the Nawab Saheb's bungalow, to report the matter to him and procure assistance. After the lapse of about half an hour three *shikaris* belonging to his Highness's suite, appeared on the scene, armed with breech-loaders. The pursuit then commenced in earnest. After searching in vain for about twenty minutes, two shots were fired in order to try and terrify the beast out of its hiding-place. The stratagem proved successful. The animal leaped suddenly from his hiding-place right on to the man nearest him, and struck him a blow on the face with his paw. The other pursuers coming to the man's rescue, the brute beat a second retreat. This time it was hotly pursued by the *shikaris* and others, and the terrified beast fled fast; but the pursuers every moment gained ground on him. At last, it seemed probable that the tiger would turn to bay, as in front of him was a low hedge of thorns and brambles, bordering the main street. People of all ages stood there in groups, and houses lined the other side. But the tiger was not to be caught so easily. He leapt over the first clump of shrubbery, crossed the second, and took shelter in the third. The pursuers lost sight of him, for some time, but he was discovered soon again crouched in the corner of an outhouse of a bungalow. This outhouse had two doors, one on the north and the other on the south. One of the *shikaris* approached the northern door, in order to ascertain the animal's position, when suddenly it bounded towards him with a fierce growl. The *shikari*, taken unawares, stepped back a pace or two, and the beast fled towards the southern outlet, and thence through the verandah towards the door of the main building. The mistress of the house, who keeping the door slightly open, was looking through the chink at what was going on outside, and, not relishing the idea of entertaining such a fierce guest, slammed the door in his face and chained it inside. The tiger rushed at the door using his head as a battering ram; but another growl of rage showed he had done himself more harm than the door, and he tried no more to force an exit that way. Turning round he got into another outhouse, which was used as a cow-pen, and where there were two young calves, each, about twenty days old, fastened with strings to a wooden post, in a corner of the pen. The tiger passed them unnoticed and concealed himself close by them. Meanwhile an old man, whom the tiger in his fright did not notice, climbed up into the left, and commenced throwing down on the tiger some heavy logs of wood which were lying about. The animal did not like this, and apparently unable to discover who was attacking him, he fled to the garden behind the house. Now the pursuers did their work in right earnest, and the creature was laid low by a bullet from one of the *shikaris*.

THE JAINS AND THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

MR. RICHARDSON, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday submitted the evidence that had been taken in the case, wherein Tejpal Khetsey and Khadidas Nemidas, both Hindoos, charged a third person, Damjee Ramjee, whom they allege to have been found guilty of cheating with regard to certain funds which had been subscribed for towards building a Jain temple in Bombay.

The complainants were represented by Mr. D'Souza, and the defendant by Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee.

From the information of the complainants, who are members of the Thana Kivosi Kutchi Banian sect, living in Bombay, Damjee, the accused, is a native of Cutch, and is a fellow-casteman. When he arrived in Bombay in the year 1885 he made a proposition to the complainants and several other Hindoos towards the construction of a temple, in which they might carry out their devotions and religious ceremonies. As this proposition had been submitted on a former occasion by many persons for the same end, it was allowed to fall through, there being a lack of funds. Ramjee, whose zeal for the welfare of his co-religionists was not to be subdued, he offered to pay Rs. 1,500 for the erection of the building in question. On this suggestion various wealthy merchants promised to take the matter in hand and appointed a committee for the selection of a site. A subscription list was drawn up, and a sum of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000 was collected. This collection was made over to the accused, who received instructions to deposit it in any bank he might choose in his own name and that of Karamchund Madhanjee. To this transaction Damjee agreed; but subsequently he proposed depositing it in the firm of Ramjee Amerchund, who would allow them a larger rate of interest than would be obtained from the banks. Placing their confidence in the stability of the firm, the proposal was accepted and the subscribers were under the impression that a safe deposit had been made of their money. Not long after this little transaction Damjee set out for Cutch, leaving word that he would return to Bombay after the expiration of three months. Failing to act up to his word the subscribers caused a certain Tejpal write to him who requested him to hand over the original subscription list. As no answer had been tendered he was again requested jointly by the subscribers to produce the list. But it was of no avail, and the merchants never suspecting any fraud allowed the matter to run on. A meeting was now called, and steps were determined upon to obtain possession of the list of subscriptions. As there were several members in this meeting who were suspected of having acted in concert with the accused, Jadamjee Khodidas offered his services for the recovery of the subscription. Likewise this promise was not fulfilled and the complainants were authorised by the subscribers, about three months ago, to adopt such proceedings as they might consider expedient to the recovery of the money from their absconded friend Damjee who had so zealously set about raising necessary subscriptions. Acting on the advice and authority of the committee of subscribers the deputation applied to the firm of Ramjee Amerchund for the repayment of the money which had been alleged to have been deposited there. The manager of the firm, however, put them off the payment of the money for a considerable time, promising to communicate with Damjee about the matter. As the money was not forthcoming the complainants renewed their demands and threatened to adopt legal proceedings, when they were to their utter astonishment informed that a sum of Rs. 7,599, which had been deposited in his own name, had been withdrawn from the firm by the accused about two months after he had left for Cutch. The complainants acting on this information and circumstances of the case charged the accused, Damjee, with cheating by having made useof false inducements to raise subscription for the erection of a temple; the amount for which had been obtained from the subscribers by fraudulent representations, and also with fraudulently depositing the amount of subscription in the firm of Ramjee Amerchund. Their request for a warrant of arrest was granted by his worship, and forwarded on to the Political Agent in Kutch. Before the decree was executed Damjee surrendered himself to justice. After the first complainant Tejpal had been examined, in regard to the above information, the case was adjourned.

M. JULES SIMON states in the Paris *Temps*, that he remembers Lafayette, and when a pupil at the Normal School he lunched at Professor Leba's with Robespierre's sister, "an old lady well preserved, quite upright, dressed in Directoire fashion, and talking very little." M. Chevreul, the centenarian who died last year, told M. Simon that he had been present at the execution of Louis XVI. M. Chevreul also remembered Talleyrand and Daunou.

THE ELECTIONS AT GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 28.

FURTHER details to hand regarding the general elections in Salsette, on the 20th ultimo, throw more light on the questionable proceedings of the parties concerned. On the memorable night of the 18th, when the official emissaries took forcible possession of the voting lists, the Government virtually became master of the situation. In the chequered history of the general elections in this country, startling facts have occurred, in which the political leaders have shown great fertility of resources at critical moments, but never have the opposing factions attempted to take forcible possession of the voting papers prior to the date of the general election. It was, therefore, a masterly stroke on the part of the Government. From that moment the Government opponents lost their courage, and it was evident that no endeavours on their part would help them to carry their candidate through.

The following facts will help the reader to comprehend the situation. The circle of Salsette is divided into thirty villages, containing 12,359 persons who are entitled to vote, and these villages are grouped around fourteen polling stations. At the meeting of the Central Committee on the 18th instant, fourteen presidents belonging to the popular party were nominated, but at the election only one discharged the presidential functions at the assembly at Carmona, and another put in his appearance after the time fixed. So that in the thirteen assemblies, the popular presidents having abstained themselves from taking part in the proceedings, the field was left open to the Government party, who appointed their own committees, and dealt with the voting lists as they liked. The following results have been announced of the voting on the 20th instant:—Senhor José Joaquim Brandao, the official candidate, gets 8,412 votes; Senhor C. Pinto, 89; and Senhor Ascano da Costa, 18. It is apparent that the Government have been appropriating in favour of their candidate the votes of the electors who did not put in their appearance. Along with the presidents the electors stayed away; for they knew that their votes, though given in favour of Mr. Christovao Pinto, would go, under official manipulation, to swell the list of the Government nominee. Even some 1,200 votes, taken in the assembly at Carmona in favour of the popular candidate, have been rejected, because they had no authentic voting list signed by the Administrador, as all the lists which were approved by the Central Committee remained in the hands of the Government party, and without such authentic documents, the proceedings are of course illegal. Mr. J. I. de Loyala, the leader of the popular party, is trying to get the elections annulled on the ground that the voting lists were forcibly taken by the Government officers using violence, and therefore the elections are illegal. It is doubtful how far he may succeed. He telegraphed to Mr. Christovao Pinto in Lisbon, of the occurrence on the night of the 18th, and the latter waited on the Marquis Julio Vilhena, the Foreign Minister, protesting to him against the despotic act of the Government. The Minister has promised to look into the matter, but this is a promise which contradicts the Ministerial action in urging the Governor-General to secure the election of the official candidate by all possible means. Before the scrutiny the Government telegraphed the election of Senhor Brandao. The protests will go to the Governor-General's Council, where all members, except one, are supposed to be in favour of the official candidate. Finally, the affair will be submitted to the Minister, who will shelve it. The following deputies have been elected:—Senhor Urbano de Castro, for Ilhas; Senhor Christovao Ayres, Editor of the *Journal de Commercio*, for Bardez; and Senhor José Joaquim Brandao de Albuquerque, for Salsette.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX AND PROFITS ON CONSIGNMENTS.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr S. J. Kilby, the Collector of Income Tax at Calcutta, to all the leading firms in that city, and has caused a feeling of amazement in mercantile circles:—

Sir,—I have the honour to invite your attention to Sections 42 and 45, Act XI, of 1886, and to request you to furnish me within ten days from the receipt of this requisition with a list of the persons, firms or companies who consign goods to you for sale.

2. I have further to request you, under Section 43 of the Act, to furnish me at the same time with a return of the profits upon such consignments which are taxable in India. In the event of the information at your disposal being insufficient to admit of your doing this, I have next to request you to furnish me with a return showing the gross proceeds realised by you on account of each consignor during the financial year 1889-90, a percentage of which, varying according to the circumstances of each case, will be held to be profit.

3. In order to facilitate the work of assessment, as well as to enable me to make it as equitable as possible, may I ask you to give me a return of the gross proceeds of the various descriptions of goods consigned to you, with your opinion as to what the percentage of profits may fairly be assumed to be on each description?

4. In future it is desirable that consignors of goods should furnish their representatives in India with such information as will enable them to make a correct return of the profits, and I shall feel obliged by your making this known to them. In due course I shall issue an assessment notice upon you under the provisions of Section 21, and I would therefore refer you to Section 23, which will explain your powers, and to Section 49, which indemnifies you for deducting and paying the tax in respect of income belonging to another person.

(Sd.) S. J. KILBY.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—When the proposal to tax the profits of consignors was first seriously entertained by the financial advisers of the Government of India the Chamber of Commerce here, recognising the very serious difficulties that lay in the way, addressed Government on the subject, and in reply received a letter, dated the 30th of last month, from the Government of India, promising that no further steps would be taken till the opinions of the Local Governments on the question had been received and considered. It is known that the Governments of Bengal and Bombay have recommended the Government of India not to proceed with the proposed taxation, so it would appear that Mr. S. J. Kilby's letter has been issued on his authority alone. At any rate, it is practically impossible for merchants to comply with his request within ten days, the time he allows. Merchants here will probably not answer his letter, and if the Government of India authorises him to persist in the objectionable attempt to tax the profits of consignors, which their agents here have not in the vast majority of instances the faintest means of determining, the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Calcutta will have to bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, either through the London Chamber of Commerce or through Parliament.

THE huge number of synonyms for money illustrates remarkably well the variety of sources from which our slang words are recruited, and the remarkable appositeness of some of them. We may talk of our money in scores of ways, among which are, for instance, "the actual," "the needful," or "the wherewithal," "beans," "blunt," "tin" or "brass;" "chips," "dibs" or "pieces;" "dust," "chink," or "shot;" "shekels," "spondulics," or "dollars;" "stamps," "feathers," or "palm-oil," which last is such an obviously appropriate name for it that "shin-plaster" seems feeble by comparison; and the young but widely popular "oof," "oof-bird," and "oof-tish," imbecile and inane.

THERE is an evident desire in many quarters in France to reciprocate what is believed to be the present desire of the German Emperor to establish better relations between the two countries. From what the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* can gather, the basis of the *rapprochement* between the two Governments is the neutralisation of the Reichsland; but, whatever the basis may be, or whether there is no basis at all, the fact remains that since Prince Bismarck retired there is a tendency to make friends with each other between the French and German Government which only the wilfully blind can refuse to see. At whose expense the reconciliation will be effected, is a delicate question. The simultaneous development of colonial activity in France and Germany, and the repeated assertions of the French official Press that France will never waive her rights over Egypt, point in one direction. In Austria and Italy the removal of Prince Bismarck has caused as much dismay as it has caused satisfaction in France. It may be that the German Emperor may be trying to play off France against Russia; but it is noteworthy that France and Germany are on better terms now than they have been for twenty years.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices. Sir Henry Morland presided, and the other gentlemen present were Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, M. N. Banajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dhuramsee, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and Mooljee Bharbaya.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. OLLIVANT.

The Chairman said he had given notice of motion to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Ollivant on his retiring from the office of Municipal Commissioner. They had been more closely associated with him than any other body and were better able to judge of his able services to the Municipality, and he therefore begged to propose a resolution as follows:—"That the best thanks of this Committee be tendered to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the retiring Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for the many and eminent services rendered by him to the city during the nine years of his Commissionership. The Committee having regard to the constant association with Mr. Ollivant entailed by mutual official relations desire to place on record its high appreciation of the great administrative abilities of Mr. Ollivant, of his uniform courtesy, of his unwearied devotion to the duties of his office, and of the zealous manner in which he has on all occasions striven to uphold and extend the rights and privileges of the Municipality. And that, thanks to his care and ability, the civic fiscal system has been reorganized with so much success that without resort to any appreciable increase in taxation the revenue of the city has been so largely enhanced as to enable the Corporation to enter upon the construction of the Tansa water scheme, the largest work of the kind ever yet embarked on in India. Whilst simultaneously with the provision for the cost of that vast undertaking, large means have been provided for minor improvements to the water-supply, for the making of new streets and roads, the improvement of old thoroughfares, the extension of drainage, development of the attractions of the public gardens, and for many other necessary works."

Mr. M. N. Banaji, in seconding the resolution, said it would be superfluous after all that had been said at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday for him to say much on that occasion in support of that resolution, as he would only be repeating what had been already said; but as Sir Henry Morland had said they, as a body, were better able to judge of Mr. Ollivant's services as Municipal Commissioner, of his great abilities, great tact, and judgment in dealing with the various and complicated propositions which had from time to time been brought before that Standing Committee. Many a time he had fought hard battles on behalf of the Corporation, and they could recollect about four years ago how successfully he conducted the case against the Port Trustees, and how he at last won the battle for the Municipality; and he recollected, if he were not mistaken, how Sir Henry Morland himself had moved a vote of thanks for Mr. Ollivant's very valuable services on that occasion, which brought to the Corporation a good round sum from the Port Trustees. In the matter of assessments also he had brought matters to a successful termination; therefore their best thanks were due to him.

Mr. E. B. Carroll who supported the motion said he felt sure there were none at that table, who would not fully bear out all that had been already said both at that meeting and at the meeting of the Corporation in regard to the abilities of the Municipal Commissioner. He thought none of the Commissioners who had preceded Mr. Ollivant deserved more credit, nor did he consider any future Municipal Commissioner could be superior to Mr. Ollivant. He had himself personally had means of judging of his untiring devotion to business, and of the manner in which he had thrown his whole soul into his work, which had not been exceeded by any one in the city. Early and late the business of that Corporation had been his study, and there were occasions on which he had even injured his health on their behalf. Whatever his work, no matter how heavy and how difficult the task, Mr. Ollivant had been devoted to it, and had done his utmost to get it through, and not only that, but he had performed his work in a most thorough and perfect manner. As one who had some knowledge of engineering matters he could speak of the way in which Mr. Ollivant had shown from time to time how he was able to grasp questions relating to engineering matters. He as well as others had often remarked that Mr. Ollivant's grasp of such matters had been most remarkable. He should have been sorry to have missed that opportunity of saying how thoroughly he endorsed all that had been said of Mr. Ollivant's career, and how much he deserved the vote of thanks then proposed.

Mr. Muljee Bharbaya, speaking in support of the resolution, testified to the thoroughness with which Mr. Ollivant during the long time he had been Municipal Commissioner had performed his work in all branches of Municipal matters, legal, medical, fiscal, engineering, and in fact all branches of work he had to undertake. And another point he wished to draw their attention to was the very lucid and comprehensive manner in which he placed all matters before them and the very able manner in which he disposed of difficult problems. There could not be two opinions about it that whatever matters he brought before them for consideration were all most carefully studied and thought out. Mr. Ollivant had always the interest of the Municipality as well as the city of Bombay at heart. During those nine years of Mr. Ollivant's administration, during which time he himself had been connected with the Municipality, he had seen many and great improvements, all due to Mr. Ollivant's tact and sound judgment. As regarded drainage, and the drainage scheme, they had hitherto some doubt as to the success of underground drainage, until Mr. Ollivant recommended the Standing Committee to engage the services of Mr. Baldwin Latham, and they had now the assurance of that eminent gentleman, whose report they would shortly receive, that the present system of underground sewerage which they were carrying on was very satisfactory, taking into consideration the habits of the people as well as the climate. Last Wednesday they had noted the progress of the Pawai project, and he felt convinced, that by the zeal and energy with which that work was being carried on, they would have it completed by the end of June. In Mr. Ollivant they lost a most able and diligent officer; and although Government had given them an efficient and experienced man in his place, that did not lessen the regret they all felt in parting with him.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee had only one thing to suggest. Those members of the Standing Committee who were present at Tansa at the invitation of Mr. Ollivant soon after the Jubilee celebration would remember, he hoped, that the late Mr. Melville in proposing success to the Tansa scheme, proposed that the Tansa work should be named after Mr. Ollivant. He hoped that would not be forgotten, but he thought also a tablet should be placed at Tansa in commemoration of his services, as without the energy and ability displayed by Mr. Ollivant the scheme would never have been carried through. He therefore moved: "That in reference to Mr. Ollivant's distinguished services in connection with the undertaking of the Tansa Water Works the Corporation be recommended to direct that tablets commemorative of those services be placed at Tansa."

Mr. Harkissondas Narotamdas seconded this motion.

The chairman said the two motions had better be put separately.

On putting the first therefore to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

Colonel Merewether then said that as few people would see a tablet to Mr. Ollivant at Tansa, he would propose a second one should be erected in the new Municipal Hall.

Dr. Cowasjee agreed to this, and the words, "and also in the New Municipal Hall" were added to his motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next called in Mr. Ollivant and read to him the resolution which had just been passed.

Mr. Ollivant in reply thanked the Committee for the compliment they had paid him. In the course of his remarks he said that he was very pleased on leaving them to think that there had never at any time been any friction whatever in their rather complicated constitution between the Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and he was perfectly certain that in speaking as they had done, he appreciated as he did the very good work which had been done by the executive of which he happened to be the head. He was also very pleased to think that at no single time had there been a question of disloyalty or disagreement on the part of any officer serving under him, and in saying this he thought he was only paying a deserved compliment to the Standing Committee, and the Corporation, inasmuch as at no time had there been, as far as he was aware, any canvassing or going to the members to interfere in executive affairs or in personal matters having reference to the executive. This was not a small compliment because there must be certain difficulties in such a constitution, and there would be a natural tendency on the part of supposed aggrieved parties to go to their friends in the Corporation. This was most important, for it was the only way in which the government of a city like Bombay could be carried on. The Municipal Commissioner had great responsibilities placed upon him, and in order that they might be properly discharged it was necessary that the discipline to which he alluded

should be maintained. There had been no question of any breach of discipline; in fact quite the contrary was the case. All the officers had worked thoroughly well and deserved their continued confidence. He himself was thoroughly grateful to all those officers who had worked with him and enabled him to carry out the works to which reference had been made in the resolution and elsewhere, and he well knew that it was not owing to any personal merit on his part that those works had been advanced and accomplished, but it was due to the very cordial co-operation they had accorded him in carrying them out. The chairman and other members around the table had been associated with the Standing Committee and with himself from the very first day he arrived in Bombay, and he wished to take this opportunity of thanking them for the very great kindness they had always extended to him. It was very difficult on an occasion such as the present to say anything which would be commensurate with his own feelings in telling them how grateful he was to them for the way in which the business had been conducted, and even where there had been a difference of opinion he was not aware that in any single case, however much they might individually have differed, of any bitterness having remained after those differences were settled. For instance, his friend the chairman of the Port Trust had differed with him on some subjects as much as any one possibly could, but still there was no man in Bombay who had, during the whole term of his office, so thoroughly supported him in every municipal matter—applause—although the chairman had mentioned several works in which they had been engaged and which had advanced more or less towards that completion which they all desired. No man could be more conscious than he himself was of the number of works that remained to be done, and he was quite certain that each succeeding day had he remained in his present position would have seen him engaged on some fresh work. Referring to the proposal to light the city by means of the electric light, Mr. Ollivant said he had not done so much as he should like to have done in the matter; in fact he was to leave even the beginning of the work to his successor, and nobody would congratulate Mr. Ackworth more than he would, if on returning to Bombay he found the city brilliantly lighted. He was bound to say the present lighting was not what they would like to see. There were many other things which had interested him, and if in any way he had been able as one of the chief servants of the city to contribute to the health and comfort of the inhabitants he was fully rewarded. He knew full well that one was in the habit of forgetting the past corners which had been rubbed off and only looked to the corners that remained. This was not only true in a literal sense with regard to street improvements but it was so with regard to all the evils which they wished to remove as they went on, but until those things which were such nuisances to their sense at present were removed people were apt to think there had been no progress. He, however, knew very well that there had been great progress here. There had not only been material progress outside but also material progress in the appreciation of improvements. As an illustration of this he would take them back for a few moments to the Ripon Road improvement. They would all remember how foot by foot that improvement had to be fought out; how the people thought that the Municipality should not embark upon such undertaking, and how they declared that it would be speculative. They would also remember how many meetings were occupied in discussing the matter and he might say that it took so long that some of the cream of the improvement was lost. Well, only the other day the Corporation met, and the views of those charged with the government of the city had so changed that they passed a resolution that the principles adopted with regard to Ripon Road should be carried out and without demur accepted it for miles and miles of roads in the city. If this was not a hopeful sign for any further improvements, he did not know what was. And this afforded him grounds for conviction that the business of the city would continue to prosper in the hands of this Corporation and in the hands of the gentleman whom he was so pleased to acknowledge as his successor. In conclusion, he said he had no doubt that to-morrow, as was often the case, he should remember many things he should like to have said, and perhaps he should remember more fitting words in which to acknowledge his gratitude, but at any rate although his feelings might have been expressed in better words the feelings themselves were there, and he could only end as he had begun by thanking them, for the last time, most cordially for the appreciative resolution they had passed that day, and for all the kindness he had experienced at their hands during the last nine years. (Loud applause.)

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS OPERATIONS.

The Committee afterwards considered letters, dated 23rd and 24th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, reporting that he has been officially informed by Mr. W. W. Drew, C.S., Superintendent of Census Operations in the Bombay Presidency, that the Imperial Census will be probably taken on the night of the 26th February, 1891, and suggesting that the Corporation accord sanction, under section 454 of the Municipal Act, 1888, to the enumeration of the persons within the city at the same time as the Imperial Census is taken. The Deputy Commissioner asks the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the outlay of Rs. 7,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet half the costs of enumeration and other duties set forth in section 455 of the Act.

The Standing Committee after some discussion recommended the Corporation as suggested.

The Committee afterwards adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ISMALJEE MOOLA ESSUBHOY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TODDIWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a rule *nisi*, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the interim order granted to him should not be revoked, and why he should not proceed with his petition. An application for an extension of the interim order was made on the 5th inst. After some discussion, the rule was refused, but liberty was given to the opposing criditor to oppose any further application for an interim order, which would probably be made on the 7th prox.

RE BECHERDAS KESSOWJEE AND MANECKLAL GHANESHAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the second insolvent, applied for an extension of time to amend the schedule. Mr. Starling opposed the application; and after some discussion his lordship granted it, ordering the insolvents to attend the Official Assignee's office to assist in the making up of the accounts of the firm.

RE GHELLA BHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the Official Assignee, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent and other persons. His lordship granted the application, fixing the 11th June next for the purpose.

There is some talk, writes a London correspondent, in literary circles of getting up a memorial to the Czar, praying for the liberation of Madame Tschebrikova. She is known to several Englishmen and Englishwomen who have visited Russia, and there is much and just indignation at her treatments. Her letter to the Czar contained nothing personally offensive to the ruler of Russia, and the expression of her opinions would, in any other country, have been considered harmless.

Some very unpleasant facts have become known lately concerning French military manœuvring in the Savoy Alps. The secret of these operations has been pretty well kept; but it has been leaking out. Manœuvring high up among the mountain passes is rather a new thing. Against what conceivable enemy can it be deemed necessary to take such precautions? Italy? Anyhow, they are a sad comment on the late proceedings of international delegates charged with the duty of considering the problems of international peace and industry.

Charles Wyndham told a good story not long ago which merits publication. While getting into a railroad carriage bound for Folkestone, he recognised in his compartment a well-known detective. Presently a dissenting minister got in, and with the three locked in by the guard, the train started. The detective was in pursuit of a criminal who had gone by a previous train. He soon began to study the photograph of the fugitive, and of course was absorbed over it. This attracted the attention of the minister, who presently observed: "You have, perchance, lost a dear friend?" "Dear? yes, very dear indeed," answered the detective. "Take comfort, brother, he has but gone before," continued the holy man, who was not a little shocked when he got for a reply: "Yes, curse him, and got three hours' start of me; but I'll follow him, if it's to Hades."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to local volunteers took place in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a numerous gathering of the volunteers, their officers and friends. Brigadier General W. C. Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes, arrived shortly after 9 p.m., and having been received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, was conducted on to the platform in front of the organ, when the business of the evening was commenced by Major Roughton, the Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and President of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, reading the following annual report of the Association:—

The annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association was held this year at Coorla as usual, and commenced on February 10th, immediately after the closing of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp of Instruction, and was concluded on February 21st. Last year's meeting was held between the 22nd and 31st January. The Council have again to thank H. E. the Governor, H. R. H. the late Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Budgen, and other officers and gentlemen, as well as the different business houses in Bombay, who have again so liberally supported the Association with donations and prizes. Several members of the Bombay Light Horse, although unable to take part in the competitions, were good enough to assist the funds by becoming members of the Association. The Council also wish to express their gratitude to those members of the different corps who year after year devote so much of their time towards the success of the meeting. The shooting on the opening days was not so good as usual, which was probably due to the weather not being so favourable for tall scores as if the competitions had been held earlier in the season. Some good shooting, however, was made as the competitors warmed to their work. It is to be regretted that the number of competitors in each match shows a considerable falling off, as may be seen from the following:—

Match	I.	52	entries against	73	1889.
"	II.	51	" "	66	"
"	III.	50	" "	71	"
"	IV.	52	" "	67	"
"	V.	57	" "	64	"
"	VI.	54	" "	74	"
"	VII.	41	" "	56	"
"	VIII.	46	" "	44	"
"	IX.	16	" "	24	"

—a total decrease of 120 entries. The Council trust that the advantages offered by the rules to the weaker shots will be brought home to the different members of the three corps, by those who have the interest of the Association at heart, before the next annual meeting. The system of handicapping the "crack shots" and the effect of Rule 16, limiting the amount of prizes to be taken by any individual competitor, makes the actual number of prize-winners 60 out of a total of 70 competitors. The reason for the falling-off in competitors this year can only be conjectured. It may have been due; (*a*) to the lateness of the time of the meeting as compared with former years. (*b*) to the numerous engagements falling in February; (*c*) to the sickness which was then prevalent in Bombay. This year each match was open for three days, instead of two days, as in former years, especially to meet the convenience of competitors; yet even with this advantage, it may be noticed that, owing to press of business, those members who are connected with one Government department were practically unable to attend the meeting. The Council regret no members of the Bombay Light Horse were able to compete this year. The Wimbledon targets were reverted to and gave great satisfaction to all who competed. Cadet Sergt. T. Reed put on a possible at 800 yards with the carbine; Serg. Tate, B. V. A., and Corpl. Beckerleg, B. V. A., each made 34 at 700 yards, also with the carbine; Vol. J. Mason made 35 at 600 yards; and Cadet Corpl. C. Stephens 34; the former with a rifle and the latter with the carbine. The above, the Council consider, shows that the system of handicapping now adopted is adequate to compensate for any deficiency in the carbine against the rifle at the longer distances. The list of prize-winners, when analysed, shews as follows:—B. V. A.—Number of competitors, 17; number of prizes taken, 9; value of prizes, Rs. 80. B. V. R. C. (adults)—Number of competitors, 58; number of prizes taken 153; value of prizes, Rs. 2,185. B. V. R. C. (cadets)—Number of competitors, 5, number of prizes taken, 13; value of prizes, Rs. 115. The members of the D Company B. V. R. C. are to be congratulated upon securing all the medals. The gold medal of the Association was won by Corporal M'Kinnon with 566 points. The silver medal was won by Qr.-Mr. Serg. W. Watkins, with 564 points. The bronze medal was won by Serg. Black, with 563 points. Mr. Sergeant W. Watkins also took the National Rifle Association's silver medal, with 235 points. In conclusion, the Council think it should be an encouragement to the rising shots to learn that out of twelve aggregate prizes of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards, eight of them were taken by receivers of points.

Lieut. English, the Secretary of the Association, was then called upon to read out the list of the winners at the recent meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, held at Coorla, of which a list is subjoined Brigadier General Budgen, in handing each recipient his prize, said a few encouraging words to the volunteers:—

B. V. R. ASSOCIATION PRIZE-WINNERS.

	Rs.		Rs.
Sergt.-Major W. F. Melvin	50	Lieut. P. M. English, Thorpe & Co.'s prize	25
Corpl. J. Beckerleg, B.V.A.	50	Vol. H. Prescott	25
Corpl. J. A. McKinnon, (Soundy Co.'s Cup Rs. 20)	110	Vol. C. Engel, Phillips & Co.'s prize	10
Vol. F. Murray	70	Vol. F. M. Horne	15
Vol. E. W. Pyrke	50	Vol. E Sadler	15
Armr. Sergt. W. Boylette	55	Vol. J. W. Gordon	15
Vol. W. D. Small, Thacker & Co.'s Telescope		Vol. E. Sands	15
		Vol. J. F. Major	15
Sergt. H. Black	135	Serg. W. Tate, B.V.A.	15
Colr.-Sergt. A. D. Little	55	Vol. M. S. Mullen	15
Vol. C. H. Butler	60	Major R. S. Brown, B.V.A.	10
Vol. S. G. Ellis, Watson and Co.'s Prize	51	Serg. D. A. Pinder	5
Vol. J. Mason	120	Col. Sergt. E. Thomas, B.V.A., Nansy Khyras' Cup	5
Lieut. F. W. English, Marcks & Co's Prize	50	Bomb. J. Jenkins	5
Vol. W. Stephens	45	Corpl. V. Collins	5
Vol. L. Valladares	40	Vol. J. J. de Souza	5
Cadet J. Lawrence	30	Vol. J. W. Talbot	5
Sergt. J. E. Keess, Lund, Blockley & Carter's Prize	35	Vol. L. F. B. De Sa	5
Corpl. F. Waller	30	Vol. H. Bullock	5
Vol. D. Bowie	30	Vol. W. B. Smith, B.V.A.	5
Lce.-Corpl. F. W. Fido	30	Bomb. W. Carter	5
Colr.-Sergt. J. G. Wright	30	Vol. D. Warner	5
Vol. J. Brooks	20	Vol. E. W. Ellis, Treacher & Co.'s Prize, & Soundy & Co.'s Prize	30
Sergt. T. Reed	25		
Cadet A. Herbert	20		
Corpl. C. Stephens	20	Total	Rs. 1,610
Corpl. A. Monk	20		

MAJOR ROUGHTON'S MATCH.

	Rs.		Rs.
Lce.-Corpl A. Wingrove	20	Vol. W. A. Blunt	5
Vol. P. Boylette	15	Vol. D. W. Holden	5
Vol. W. J. High	15	Vol. O. H. Roberts	5
Vol. R. A. Jangi	10	Vol. W. Shaw	5
Vol. H. J. Thomas	10		
Vol. G. Martin	10	Total..Rs.	100

MATCH XI.—INSTRUCTORS.

	Rs.		Rs
Lce.-Corpl W. Wilson	20	Lce.-Corpl. W. Evans	5
Sergt.-Maj. J. H. Downing	15	Lce.-Corpl. H. Cullis	5
Lce.-Corpl. G. Hardiman	10		
Lce.-Corpl. J. Goddard	10	Total..Rs.	70
Sergt.-Inst. J. Dollin	5		

MATCH XII.—FOR CADETS AND CLASS-FIRING.

	Rs.		Rs.
Sergt T Reed	10	Sergt F Holden	5
Corpl C Stephens	10	Sergt W Legett	5
Cadet A Herbert	10	Lce-Cor A Wingrove	5
Cadet J Lawrence	5	Cadet W Buckle	5
Sergt A Hawkins	5	Corpl H Gidney	5
Sergt E Strelly	5		
Cadet W Dubignon	5	Total	75

MEDALS.

		Per shot.
Gold Medal of the Assn.	Corp'. J. A. McKinon	4·04
Silver " "	Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Watkins	4·02
Bronze " "	Serg. H Black	1·02
N. R. Assn. Silver Medal	Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Watkins	4·51

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley then commenced the prize-giving in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, by calling out the names of the volunteers who had won the following prizes presented by the officer in question:—

THE COMMANDANT'S PRIZES.

1. The Bayley Company Challenge Shield shot, for annually at Coorla by teams of ten from each company (A to F), won by the D Company.

2. The Bayley Challenge Shield for highest score in class-firing won by Corporal J. A. McKinnon (D Company), 254 points.

3. For the member of the Light Company (B. D. F.) whose total is highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades, combined, won by Corporal J. A. McKinnon (D Company), 331 points. A silver partially gilt goblet.

4. For the member of the Light Company (A. C. E.) whose total is highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades, combined, by Volunteer W. H. Prescott (A Company), 311 points, a silver partially gilt goblet.

5. For the members of the Bombay Telegraph Department and Eastern Telegraph Company who have obtained the greatest number of points for attendance at the Commandant's parades—First prize won by Volunteer A. E. Jansey, 113 points (D Company), a silver cup. Second prize won by Volunteer W. F. Sell, 113 points (D Company), Army and Navy cups in case. Sergeant Black (D Company) made the same number of points, but having won this prize in 1885-86 and in 1886-87, and having received a prize (Consolation) in 1888-89, receives a Consolation Prize, Temple's "Palestine," illustrated.

6. For the members of the Byculla Schools Cadet Company (G) whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parade, combined.—1. Cadet G. Melvin, 146 points, 'The Peoples of the World.' 2. Cadet J. Selkirk, 143 points, 'Indian and Russian Pictures.' Sergeant A. Judge won the second prize last year and is equal with Cadet A. Melvin this year. Received Consolation Prize, "Words of Wit and Humour."

7. For the members of the Cathedral High School Cadet Company (H) whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades, combined—1. Cadet A. Herbert (271 points), a silver watch and chain and "The Countries of the World" 2. Cadet P. Pote (205 points), a set of gold shirt-studs. Sergeant Reed made the highest score (272 points), but having won the first prize in 1887-1888, and received a prize (consolation) in 1888-1889, receives a consolation prize "History of British India." Sergeant W. Leggett made 245 points, but won the second prize in 1888-1889. Receives a consolation prize, "History of India."

8. For the members of the Byculla Scottish and John Connon High Schools Cadet Company (I) whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. (1) Sergeant H. Holden, (257 points). "The World of Wonders"; (2) Sergeant A. Hawkins, (255 points) a silver cup, and Boydell, Shakespeare. Corporal C. Stephens, made the highest score (276 points), but having won the first prize in 1885-1886, 1886-1887, 1887-1888 and received a prize (consolation) in 1888-1889, receives a consolation prize "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom."

9. For the members of St. Peter's School, Mazagon, and Indo-British Institution Cadet Company (k) whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. (1) Corpl. H Gidney, (169 points), Shakespeare Victoria Edition; (2) Corpl. McKenzie, (128 points), Harrison's Race with the Sun." Corpl E. Strelly made the highest score, but having won the second prize in 1888-1889 receives a consolation prize "World of Adventure."

10. For the members of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, Cadet Company (L) whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's Parades combined. (1) Cadet W. Dubignon, (237 points) a silver watch and chain and "Rousselet's India." (2) Cadet A. Abraham, (145 points) a set of gold shirt studs and the Cities of the World.

11. For the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Band, whose totals are highest in class-firing. (1) Vol. M. A. Atheide, (165 points) Rs. 30; (2) Corp G. F. DeSouza, (163 points) Rs. 25; (3) Vol. N. T. Fernandes (160 points) Rs. 25; (4) Vol. A C Contino (143 points) Rs. 20.

The following company prizes which like the other gifts comprising cups, books, challenge shields, and trophies had been displayed on a table in front of the platform were then handed to the successful Volunteers by the Brigadier-General, the men, especially Corporal McKinnon, the winner of the Association Gold Medal, being loudly applauded:—

"A" COMPANY PRIZES.

Captain Baird's Silver Cup, value Rs. 50, won by Vol. F. Murray.

Captain Baird's Money prize of Rs. 30, won by Vol. H. W. Prescott.

Captain Baird's Money prize of Rs. 20, won by Vol. F. Richtsteig.

Captain Baird's Money prize of Rs. 10, won by Vol. J. W. Watson.

Lieut Jeffries' Money prize of Rs. 25, won by Vol. H. W. Prescott.

Lieut Jefferies' Money prize of Rs. 15, won by Vol. Pyrke.

Lieut Jeffries' Money prize of Rs. 10, won by Corpl. Collins.

"B" COMPANY PRIZES.

First Section. For Shooting and Drill—(1) Vol. Cordeira, Rs. 15; (2) Vol. Coutts, Rs. 10; (3) Vol. Gawthorne, Rs. 5.

Second Section. For Shooting and Drill—(1) Corpl. F. Waller Rs. 20; (2) Col. Sergeant E. Thomas, Rs. 15; (3) Vol. L. Estrange, Rs. 10.

Third Section, For best aggregates in class-firing.—(1) Sergt. Main, Rs. 30; (2) Sergt. Nicoll, Rs. 20; (3) Sergt. J. Waller, Rs. 15; (4) Vol. de Mello, Rs. 10.

Fourth Section. For attendance and efficiency at Drill—(1) Vol. Coutts, Rs. 10; (2) Corpl. F. Waller, Rs. 5.

"D" COMPANY PRIZES.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPH'S PRIZES.

Shooting.—Corpl. J. Mackinnon, (254 points), 1st prize Rs. 25, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 30; Corpl. W. Chitts, (172 points), 2nd prize Rs. 15, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 20; Vol. E. L. Chitts, (171 points), 3rd prize, Rs. 10, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 15.

Attendance at Parades.—Sergt. H. Black, (238 points), 1st prize Rs. 25, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 30; Vol. A. E. Jansz and Vol. W. J. Sell, (238 points), 2nd and 3rd prizes Rs. 25, added Rs. 10, total Rs. 35.

COMPANY'S PRIZES.

Shooting.—Vol. W. Stephens, (230 points) 1st prize Rs. 25, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 30; Corpl. E. W. Fern, (189 points) 2nd prize, Rs. 15, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 20; Vol. G. W. Gordon, (179 points) 3rd prize Rs. 10, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 15.

Attendance at Parades.—Vol. W. Small, (238 points) 1st prize, Rs. 25, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 30; Lce.-Corpl. Roberts, (217 points) 2nd prize, Rs. 15, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 20; Vol. D. W. Holden, (182 points) 3rd prize, Rs. 10, added Rs. 5, total Rs. 15.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Vol. H. C. Boyn, (79 points) for shooting (222 points) for parades, Rs. 10; Vol. H. Pridmore (89 points) for shooting 189 points for parades, Rs. 10; Vol. J. D. Small, (77 points) for shooting 166 points for parades, Rs. 10; Vol. J. Albert, (48 points) for shooting 154 points for parades. Rs. 5; Corpl. H Closson, (42 points) for shooting 154 points for parades, Rs. 5; Vol. J. Egan, (68 points) for shooting 140 points for parades, Rs. 5.

"E." COMPANY PRIZES.

1st Prize—Cup presented by Captain Lund, Sergeant J. Limpus. 2nd prize—Cup presented by Lieut. D. J. Sharpe, Col.-Sergt. A. D. Little, Prizes for good shooting and good attendance on parades, presented by Capt. Lund, for attendance on parade—Vol B. S. Moses, Vol. D. D'Costa, Vol. J. J. D'Souza, Corpl. C. Aldridge, Vol. M. X. D'Souza, Vol. E. D. Samuel, Vol. E. Valladares, Sergt. C. Pinsent, Vol. E. A. Samuel, Vol, E. Sampson, Musketry—Corpl. W. Chitts, Sergt. A. R. Sharpe, Vol. D. Warner, Sergt.-Major Melvin, Lce.-Corpl. Moore, Vol. F. Buchanan, Vol. P. D'Souza, Vol. M. D'Almeida, Vol. V. F. Pimenta, and Vol. G. F. Lund.

"F." COMPANY PRIZES.

Match I.—Challenge Cup presented by the late, Captain Freeborn, won by Corporal W. T. Conway.

Match II.—Sergeants and Corporals—1st best shot won by Corporal W. T. Conway, Rs. 20; 2nd best shot won by Paymaster Sergeant J. H. Barrett, Rs. 15.

Match III.—Trained Volunteers.—1st best shot won by Lance-Corporal T. M. Counsell, Rs. 15; 2nd best soht won by Lance-Corporal S. Simpson (2) Rs. 10.

Match IV.—Recruits—Best shot won by Volunteer L. F. B. DeSa, Rs. 5.

Paymaster Sergeant Barrett's Prize—For smartness and cleanliness on parade, &c., Corporal E. Sands, Rs. 10

Drill Prizes—Lance-Corporal S. Simpson, (2) and Volunteer B. J. Samuels having tied in attendances on parade, &c., each having 31 marks, devide the two first prizes Rs. 25; Lance-Corporal S. Simpson Rs. 12-8; Volunteer B. J. Samuels, Rs. 12-8. 3rd best attendance J. Jackson, 30 marks, Rs. 5.

The distribution being completed, Colonel Bayley called upon those present to give three cheers for the General. He was sure, he said, that all the Volunteers and their friends would heartily agree with him when he said they were much indebted to that officer for his presence and the interest he took in the Volunteer movement in Bombay. In alluding to the success of the past year from a volunteering point of view the speaker announced amidst enthusiastic applause that Lord Harris, had consented to accept the Honorary Colonelcy of the regiment which he (Colonel Bayley) had the honour to command.

Three hearty cheers were then given for General Budgen who, in acknowledging the compliment, said it had given him great pleasure to have had the opportunity of giving away the prizes on that evening. He heartily congratulated all those who had been successful in wining the prizes, and in doing so pointed out that it should be the aim of every Volunteer by his efficiency in the matter of shooting to do his best to put his individual corps at the head of the musketry returns by showing a good figure of merit. It was the duty of every Volunteer to get the most out of the weapons placed in his hands, and from the representative members of the corps who had come before him for their prizes that evening, he judged that they (the prize winners) had done their duty in this respect. But he had noticed that there were many others among the rank-and-file present in that hall who neglected to make themselves efficient in this respect, and to them he wished to point out that volunteering now-a-days was not at all a matter of "beer and skittles," for they were now looked upon to do hard work and not to appear in full uniform for the edification only of their lady friends. (Laughter.) Unless Volunteers learn how to become good shots they would be practically of little use if called upon in the time of need, and in order to be a good shot it was essential for them to take the greatest care of their rifles—(applause)—and he considered it wood be a good thing if officers commanding companies had not to give prizes to their men who were found to come on to the parade ground or the ranges with dirty weapons. He had once heard about a Volunteer who, on being spoken to about the condition of his rifle had said, "It is no Volunteer's place to keep his rifle clean," but he (the General) felt sure that that could not be the case among the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for if so, they would not be commended by their present Colonel. (Applause.) In alluding to the fact that he had recently started a Rifle Association to be called the Bombay District Rifle Meeting—(applause)—he said that it would be managed by a committee of representatives from all the corps in the district, and as the meeting would take place probably in November so as not to interfere with the Poona Meeting, he trusted that many of the Volunteers present would join the organization and compete for the prizes. In concluding his remarks, General Budgen thanked those present for the very cordial vote of thanks they had accorded him, and in alluding to his illness which prevented his making the annual inspection of the Riffe Volunteers this year, hoped that next year he would be in a position to do so, promising that he should make a most searching inspection of that regiment. (Cheers.)

The chairs were then removed from the centre of the hall and dance was indulged in to the strains of the Volunteer Band, it being past midnight before the proceedings terminated.

ANOTHER BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, head of the Medical Department of the State of Bhownugger, laid an information against Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand, Babajee Ganpat Pinglay, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, Krishnajee Baburao Bullel and Chuggon Soonderjee, charging them with defamation.

Dr. Burjorjee, in denying the several allegations made against him by the accused, said:—I say that each and every one of the said imputations concerning me is absolutely false. In the first place I do not believe that the allegations and imputations made against the Thakore Saheb personally are true. On the contrary, it is my belief that they are all utterly false and made for the purposes of extortion. As to imputation (1) I say that I am one of the persons referred to as the advisers of the Thakore Saheb. I deny that I have ever practised or counselled any act or measure of wickedness, bribery, oppression, or tyranny, and say that the imputations that I have done so are absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (2) I say that I have never encouraged the Thakore Saheb in any evil practices or sinful courses of life, as alleged, or winked at them, nor have I ever told or assured the Thakore Saheb that I possessed such influence with Government as is ascribed to me. I also deny that I have either by myself or in league with any other person or persons received lacs of rupees or any sum or sums of money under the pretences alleged, and I say that the allegation to the contrary is absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (3) that I have amassed an enormous wealth by dishonest and other vile means as alleged, is absolutely false. I have never acquired any moneys by any such means, and say that what I have received I have received by honest means and as and for my legitimate and lawful dues. As to imputation (4) I say that I have never misappropriated any moneys of the Bhownugger State either under cover of my office or for the purpose of bribing or corrupting any officials as alleged. I further deny that I am a seconder and helper of the Thakore Saheb in the manner therein alleged, and say that the allegations made in this behalf are absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (5) I deny the insinuation that Messrs. Muncherjee and Sims and I have a firm hold on the Thakore Saheb or his treasury as alleged. I also deny the insinuation that the Council was established for any evil or selfish puposes. I also deny that we took the Thakore Saheb to his Excellency the Governor or made any misrepresentation or misleading statements respecting the Nagars to his Excellency, or that we procured the establishment of the Council by such representations or statements. As to imputation (6) I do not believe that the Thakore Saheb and his advisers are engaged in a conspiracy to murder as alleged; and speaking for myself I deny that I have ever compassed any man's death or the death of the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sudanand, or have joined or conspired with any other person or persons in compassing such death, and I say that the allegations made in that behalf are absolutely false. Equally false it is that I have either by myself or in league with any person intimidated any person as alleged, or that the Thakore Saheb has been kept by me or is a close prisoner, or that he is not allowed free and uninterrupted speech with any one he pleases, or that he has ever been frightened out of his wits or at all by any story as alleged. As to imputation (7) I deny the insinuation that I am an unprincipled and dishonest adviser of the Thakore Saheb, and say that I have never done or been privy to any act or omission which can justify or give colour to such insinuation. As to imputation (8) I say that I do not believe that any such murder as alleged ever took place, but on the contrary believe that the story has been invented for the sole purpose of traducing the Thakore Saheb and those connected with his State. I also deny that I took any such part as is imputed to me in the alleged murder. As to imputation (9) I deny that I am connected with the Thakore Saheb in the manner therein alleged, and say that the allegations made in this behalf are all utterly false and malicious I further say that equally false and malicious is the allegation that I have robbed the Thakore Saheb. As to imputation (10), I say that the "Clever Bombay M. D." therein referred to, is the said Krishnajee Baburao Bullel. I deny the allegations made in regard to my conduct towards the said Krishnajee Baburao Bullel, and say that they are utterly false and malicious. As to imputation (11) I deny the allegations therein made that I have shamefully conducted myself towards the inmates of the Thakore Saheb's zenana, and say that the same are utterly false and malicious. The said prints contain other insinuations of a general character imputing to me in common with Messrs. Muncherjee and Sims unworthy and unbecoming conduct. I deny these insinuations entirely and say that there is nothing to warrant the authors of them in making or publishing the said insinuations. I therefore charge the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand, Babajee Ganput Pinglay, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, Krishnajee Baburao Bullel, and Chuggon Soonderjee, with defamation, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted summonses against each of the five accused.

The case in which Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., charges one Krishnajee Baburao Bullel with defamation, and which was to have been heard yesterday before Mr. Cooper, was, at the request of the accused, adjourned till one month.

A wholesome lesson, writes an up-country paper, has just been read to the dacoits of the Central Provinces who have for so many years past under Tantia and his able lieutenant Bhondria set the police at defiance. Since Tantia's execution there have been occasional heavy dacoities in Hoshangabad, Nimar and the Berars. It was well known that Bhondria was at the head of a gang of some 15 or 20 men, some of them the remnants of Tantia's gang, and the rest men organised by himself, supplemented by Banjaras and other local bad characters. On the 22nd information was given to the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar that Bhondria was in hiding in a certain jungle in the Indore territory, some 45 miles from Khundwa. This information was supplied by one of Holkar's officials, Captain Mahomed Ashruff, who asked for assistance. A well-armed and carefully selected party of twenty-two police started that night, and after two marches of 22 miles each came on the dacoit's hiding-place early on the morning of the 23rd. Captain Mahomed Ashruff appears to have made most efficient arrangements for the attack; and on his call to the dacoits to surrender being answered by a volley, he opened fire, with the result that Bhondria and five other dacoits were killed, one was wounded and arrested, and one of the women who accompanied the gang was also caught. A dacoit named Lachman Banjara was seen to go off wounded, and the jungles are now being searched for stragglers or wounded. The men killed are known to have been proclaimed offenders for whose capture heavy rewards have been offered. They have been satisfactorily identified by their relations.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

MISS LAWSON'S WEDDING IN MADRAS.

On Saturday last, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, writes the local *Mail*, Lieutenant George M. MacHutchin, Madras Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Colonel T. M. MacHutchin, Mysore Commission, was married to Miss Edith Mary Lawson, younger daughter of Sir Charles Lawson, Kt., of Madras. The service was conducted by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Browne, B. D., assisted by the Rev. H. C. Parker, Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral, and the Rev. A. J. Jones, Chaplain of Emmanuel Church. The altar and altar-rails were beautifully decorated with wreaths formed of the leaves of asoga, panax, ferns, and ivy, with flowers of white arum and white lotus; and the pulpit was entwined with white lilies and white lotus intermingled with moss and green foliage. Most of the flowers had been sent by desire of H. E. the Governor from Government House at Ootacamund and from Guindy Park. Large pots of crotons, panax, ferns, &c., were arranged on the chancel steps, and were surrounded by banks of Nilgiri moss, and white flowers. Pots of flowers were also placed before the choristers' seats, around the reading desks, and elsewhere, and the floor of the Cathedral, from the altar steps to the southern doorway, was overlayed with crimson cloth. The portico was also carpeted with crimson cloth, and pots of foliage plants were grouped on both sides. The very tasteful floral decorations—which were carried out by Mrs. Willie Grant, Miss Grant, and the Misses Tempest—greatly enhanced the happy effect of the achitectural features of the building. Shortly before 5-30 P. M. the time fixed for the service to commence a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Church. The bridegroom—who with the other military officers present wore full uniform—accompanied by Lieutenant T Simpson Young, Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry, as best man and Lieutenant W Grey, Madras Staff Corps, as second groomsman, arrived at a quarter past 5. Shortly afterwards, Lady Lawson, mother of the bride, escorted by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Collins, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras, entered, and proceeded up the aisle. A few minutes elapsed, and then the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, and followed by Miss Violet Grant and Miss Daisy Firth, her bridesmaids, arrived, and Mr. W. D. St Leger, the organist of the Cathedral, who presided at the organ, played a slow march in E as she advanced up to the chancel. She wore a handsome dress, the corsage and court train being composed of rich white satin brocade trimmed with large bows of moire and satin ribbon, orange blossoms and jessamine, and the skirt of *crepe de Chine* and *soie de Chine*. It was trimmed on one side with a long trail of orange blossoms, lilies of the valley, and jessamine, and a small spray of the same flowers was worn at the neck. A wreath of orange blossoms and a long tulle veil completed the costume. She carried an exquisite bouquet of pure white flowers surrounded by maiden hair ferns and lace, and tied with white satin ribbon. The bridesmaids were attired in primrose yellow muslin trimmed with wide moire ribbon, and wore large Leghorn hats trimmed with yellow roses and moire ribbon—the gifts of the bride's mother. They also wore solid gold brooches, bearing their own names in the writing of the bride, the gifts of the bridegroom. They carried bouquets of pale roses and crimson carnations, intermingled with maiden hair fern, and tied with moire ribbon. Lady Lawson wore a dress of moss green Lyons velvet, trimmed with Oriental brocaded velvet and old gold satin, with a tulle bonnet to match. Her bouquet was composed of Marshal Neil roses and Nilgiri violets, tied with old gold satin ribbon. The bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the service Mr. St. Leger played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and the happy pair proceeded to the vestry where the marriage was duly registered and attested. The bride and bridegroom then left the Cathedral for Sir Charles Lawson's house, where they held a reception. The list of presents included gifts from the Governor, the Chief Justice, and many of the local native chiefs.

MONEY-LENDERS AND PEASANTS IN THE PUNJAB.

Money-lenders, ignorant agricultural borrowers and the Civil Courts of the Punjab, have once more been thrown into perplexity by a revolutionary decision of the Lahore Chief Court, published as No. 32 in the March number of the *Punjab Record*. In 1879 the same Chief Court, by an over-refinement of hair-splitting necessitated in the interests of the peasant by the inflexible hardness of the Indian Law of Contract, evolved the dangerous doctrine that in contract cases between money-lenders and agriculturists ignorance was to be presumed if the interest exacted by the bond was excessive: in plain words, a contract was to be no contract. That new gospel was proclaimed as rich with promise for the zemindars of the country. It was endorsed and enjoined on all Civil Courts by a Chief Court circular; it was expatiated on and glorified in the Punjab Civil Administration Report, 1883; it in fact became the *magna charta* of zemindari borrowers in the model province. Thereafter they subscribed to the terms of every bond with a light heart, no matter how hard its terms. The results of disputing it proved to them that when the case came before an English Sahib, if not earlier, he would rigorously cut down the debt to the principal plus reasonable interest on it. It was discussed at length in the useful but audacious chapter headed "Civil Justice for Agriculturists" in Mr. Thorburn's "Mussalmans and Money-lenders." It is true that Mr. Thorburn denounced the ruling and instructions issued on it as contrary to law, and laughed at the Chief Court in a way which must have jeopardised his promotion in the judicial line at least, because the Court had gravely laid down that persons capable by law of making contracts were to be held, until the contrary was proved, to be of unsound mind and therefore incapable, whenever the terms of the contract were against their interests. Now the pendulum has swung back again. Ichabod: it is all over for the peasant. In future he must be treated as sane, and as he is allowed to contract, so he must be held to the letter of his bargain. Pound of flesh and pound of blood also must both be paid if so writ in the bond. In ruling No. 32 above quoted the Chief Court has now decreed interest at 25 per cent. per annum on a money debt and at 50 per cent per annum on a grain debt, or on a principal debt of Rs. 396 incurred two and a half years ago a sum of Rs. 1885-10, against two ordinary zemindars. The bitterness of the pill has, however, been partly corrected by spreading the payment over nine years, allowing no interest on the sum decreed and disallowing the usurer his costs. The ground for enforcing the letter of the contract is that "as the rule as to undue influence in contracts has been fixed by statute for this country (India), the statutory rule should be followed, although it is less flexible and does not permit the much wider discretion enjoyed by English Courts in England"—*i.e.*, denies equity. Thus the ruling of 1879 has been set aside by the same Court that passed it, and once more a happy time lies before Munsiffs who are largely recruited from the money-lending classes and are practically merely their debt collectors, and pleaders who live on the law's and its expounders' contradictions. It seems high time that Mussalmans and money-lenders should bear ruit, and that by a strong Agricultural Relief Act the Punjabi zemindar should be given equity and saved from the mazes and meshes of a legal system possibly suitable for highly educated men, but absolutely cruel and unjust for the agriculturists of the Punjab.—*Pioneer.*

THE GOVERNMENT BALANCES AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The writer of the commercial article in the *Pioneer*, in commenting upon the recent reduction in the rate of discount, says:—

The only manner in which the extreme stringency of the money market can be reduced is by Government placing some small portion of the enormous surplus balances uselessly held at this season of the year at the disposal of the trade of the country by lending it to the Presidency banks. A sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 crores of rupees, placed to the credit of Government at the Presidency banks, would have the desired effect, and would prevent the famine rates that were charged for monetary accommodation several times this season. Government has always expressed itself as sincerely anxious to do all in its power to aid the development of the trade of the country and to improve the material condition of the people. The high prices ruling for money during the early months of the year tend to reduce the rates importers can pay for produce; were money at a normal level, the cultivator would be able to obtain a higher price for the product of his fields, and native merchants would be the chief gainers. Government can, therefore, by placing a small portion of its surplus balances at the disposal of trade confer a direct and distinct boon on the cultivator and on the native merchant, and in spite of the opinion of *laissez aller* financiers of the Sir Alexander Wilson type, financial writers, both here and in Bombay, seem of but one opinion in this question. They seem to agree that Government ought to render the trade of the country the assistance it so easily can, and we can only hope that before the busy season comes round again the financial advisers of Government may have decided to help the trade of the country during the few months when their financial assistance will be a boon to the ryot and the native merchant and prevent the recurrence of the panic caused in our market this year, when the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal refused to make advances on Government paper.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Gujarat College, in his address on "English Universities and English College Life," rightly pointed out that proper attention was not paid to physical education in this country. What Indian students have yet to realize is that there can be no intellectual vigor and brightness in a nation already deteriorated in its physique by baneful marriage customs, unless a serious effort is simultaneously put forth to rear intellectual eminence on a sound and robust physical foundation. We hope our young friends in Ahmedabad will not fail to lay near their heart the very valuable advice of their professor on this point. Another point of interest touched upon by Mr. Waddington is the close contact of English students with their professors. This is almost unknown in Indian colleges. Lord Reay in his well-known address delivered at Poona, dwelt upon the desirability of professors holding friendly conversation with students as frequently as possible. In missionary colleges, though the teaching is more dogmatic in some respects, professors know their students more intimately than those in Government institutions, where, however, ample opportunities are enjoyed for the cultivation of free thought.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—We are glad that there is now, at last, a prospect of the University looking into the system of examinations. The memorandum which Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta had addressed to the Syndicate on this subject was treated by that august body with exceedingly scant courtesy. The reply to Mr. Mehta's letter was a little too curt and brusque. But it is satisfactory that Mr. Mehta and those other members of the Senate who are in favour of an inquiry into the matter have sent in a requisition to the Vice-Chancellor to call a meeting of the Fellows to discuss the subject. A system under which examiners are selected yearly, almost at haphazard, from among a crowd of applicants eagerly canvassing for the votes of the Syndicate in their favour, cannot, in the very nature of things, prove satisfactory. The system seems to favour the idea that no previous training, no special aptitude, is required to make a good examiner. It is a cruelty to allow the fate of students to hang upon the incompetence of examiners, nor can the examiners be allowed to gather experience at the expense of the examinees. We do not believe in all the complaints that are made about the vagaries of examiners. But we maintain that under a system of haphazard selection abuses are likely to happen. It will be for the Senate to decide whether a board of examiners, trained to their work, and whose competence for their task no one can call in question, would not be a good substitute for the present arrangement.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The *Gujerati* says:—The Bill to prevent the adulteration of ghee, and the sale of adulterated ghee and other articles of food, has been abandoned by the local government, as the Government of India refuse to accord their sanction to the principal clauses in it. The Bill, as it was framed, was very vague and stringent in its provisions, and threw the whole responsibility on the seller, and exempted the buyer from the ordinary obligation so well-recognized in the maxim *caveat emptor*. We wish the Indian Government had given sanction to a little modified form of the proposed Bill. The ground of inexpediency on which the Supreme Government have deemed it inadvisable to make it penal to mix ghee with other substances and sell it so mixed, does not commend itself to us, and we are sorry they have withheld their sanction from a measure which met with approval on the whole from the public and the local Municipality.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—The demand for a legislative enactment prohibiting the sale of adulterated *ghee*, after an incubation of some two years, has at last been negatived by the Supreme Government, on the ground that the provisions embodied in sections 414 and 415 of the local Municipal Act fully empower the Municipal Commissioner "to enter premises where adulterated articles of food are sold, and seize them." On the point of seizure the law is indeed clear, and further legislation for the prevention of sale may rightly be considered unnecessary. But the difficulty will lie with the question what constitutes adulteration. To a Hindu admixture of *ghee* with lard or animal fat, is adulteration pure or simple, but medical opinion may be found to pronounce this mixture as no adulteration at all. Thus, while with the Hindu the question takes the form of a religio-sanitary question, to non-Hindus from the point of adulteration as depending upon medical opinion, it may not appear as important. But if the enactment of a more restrictive law secures both sanitation and the respect of the largest community in the presidency, how it was not possible for Government to secure both, it is not easy to understand. Sanitation is a question of very great importance, but the question of religious belief, as everybody will confess, is of still greater importance, and it is a matter for wonder, therefore, that while Government concedes, nay guarantees the protection of the one, it should leave the protection of the other to its executive municipal officers. But suppose the authorities undertake to legislate in the matter, none except those who may drive a profitable trade in *ghee* at the expense of the Hindu religious opinion, would object to such legislation. But strangely enough where legislation is demanded by the largest community, Government see no grounds to concede it.

PRAYING FOR A GOOD BRIDEGROOM.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses on certain curious Hindu marital rites:—Hindu girls go through several superstitious rites in order to obtain a good husband. The 'worship of Gauri' is a well-known festival throughout India. Gauri or Parvati is the consort of Shiva; and Forbes, in his 'Ras Mala,' tells us that on the 12th day of the light, half of Ashad—the first month of the monsoon season—"little girls, *between the age of five and ten years*, form an earthen image of Gauri, and dress it up in clothes. On either side," he continues, "they set a vessel full of earth in which they have sown wheat and *juari*. The morning of the twelth, as soon as they get up, they go to the river-side to bathe. Returning from thence, they proceed to some place where all the female children of the village or quarter of the town are assembling, and thence the whole proceed together singing songs ...... to the house of some Brahmin to whose care the image of Gauri has been entrusted. They now worship the goddess with the sixteen prescribed ceremonials, making her presents, which fall as perquisites to the Brahmins. The mothers, or elder sisters of the girls, at this time prompt them to ask a boon of the goddess, and the children, one after the other, say 'Gor! Ma! Grant me a good bridegroom.'" A similar account of this worship, with a few variations, is given by a Bengali writer. The festival is not a little suggestive. It is not so poetic as that other festival celebrated by Moore, during which Hindu maidens float little lamps on the Ganges, and go away disheartened if the tiny lights don't reach the opposite bank in safety. In India little ones, between the ages of five and ten, are taught to pray for a bridegroom and to fill the pockets of Brahmins. It is this early familiarity of the mind with the significance of matrimony that is the cause of precocious development in Hindu girls. The reflex action of the feeling created by such worship, works on the physique and brings about premature womanhood. This is an evil of a most disastrous character, and it is recognised as such by all educated men. But, nevertheless, we see little done to improve the environments of young girls.

A STORY OF HORROR FROM MOROCCO.

The *Petite Marseillaise* has received fr[illegible] a correspondent at Mazagan, in Morocco, news [illegible] wholesale murder committed in the city of Morocc[illegible] A caravan, starting from the latter place, brought [illegible]ght packing-cases to Mazagan, addressed to a pers[illegible] who was unknown in the town. The camel-driv[illegible] not knowing what to do with the boxes, deposited t[illegible] with the Caid, who, in course of time, had them op[illegible]ed. It was then discovered the cases contained no [illegible]er than eighteen headless corpses. They were [illegible]hose of sixteen young women, one negress, [illegible] one man. The bodies had been cut up and em[illegible]ed, and were packed in the boxes with great car[illegible] Through the camel [illegible] boxes were confided [illegible]ver it was ascertained that who, having met him to him by a richly-dressed m[illegible]cco, took him to his on in the market-place at [illegible]ge of the packing-cases. house to arrange for the c[illegible] the house indicated, this When the police went, but it was ascertained individual had disapp[illegible] had really inhabited the from the neighbours th[illegible] time, and that he was in house for some consid[illegible]erous young women. What the habit of receiving [illegible]alls can, the *Standard* correspondent says, [illegible]agined with all the greater took place within th[illegible] respondent says, [illegible]at this fiend's only servants vividness when I [illegible]man. Up to the present time were a negress a[illegible] heads have been found. none of the eight[illegible]

Mr. Glads[illegible] has written with reference to a statement m[illegible]ecently in Brighton that he declared at [illegible]wich, in 1868, his determination [illegible] utterly to [illegible]guish and deface Protestant ascendency [illegible]nd. "The words," he says, "as they denoy in [illegible]rd, and cannot be mine. But the stand, ar[illegible]tant ascendency' has a political, not a term '[illegible]eaning, and the most thorough-going religio[illegible] have been the main agents of putting Protestant ascendency." dow[illegible]

LIONS IN THEIR DENS.

A recent number of the *World* gave under the heading "Celebrities at Home" a sketch of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. *Truth,* wielding the usual club rudely dashes to the ground the idol which its contemporary had set up, but the *Pall Mall* deals with the youthful author more artistically in an article which, headed "Lions in their dens," purports to be the account of an interview with "Mr. Hatchard Chickling at Temple Flats":—

To get to Mr. Hatchard Chickling's place, observes the writer, you have only to rise a flight or two, avail yourself of a friendly lift, and after a little hall there you are. It seems a commanding eminence from which Chicking looks down upon his fellow-men; but in fact he is only raised above their heads by a few stories. You are received by a young man who but twenty years ago was rocked in an Algerian cradle, but whose name even then was a household word among a select circle of Anglo-Algerians. It may be safely predicted that the words which he lisped even at that early age will be repeated as long as the English language is spoken. The eyes of this celebrity from overseas are ultramarine, and harmonize, like the colour of his politics, with the blouse in which he works. Tenacity is indicated by a good deal of jaw, but you detect a certain hollowness in his youthful cheek. Though scarcely more than a child, he is already something of a Childe Harold; and a precocious conversance with the seamy side of life has imparted to him a good many wrinkles. As the door opens you catch sight of a notice pasted on it—"To Publishers: A Classic While you Wait." The floor is thick as leaves in Vallombrasa with beseeching letters from editors, and the Oriental prayer-mats with which it is carpetled have been worn threadbare by their personal entreaties. Glancing at the walls, you see that they are papered with laudatory reviews. "This pattern is very cheap in some kinds of paper," explains Mr. Chickling, with his obliging frankness. "I got it from a sort of co-operative society which I have joined. There's lots more of it to come." And he shows a basketful in proof. The decorations are completed by and array of fans from Eastern bazaars and from the more occidental emporia of Westbourne-grove, and a Chippendale cupboard in the corner allows just a glimpse of a most interesting skeleton.

Mr. Chickling, who is smoking incense of a hubble-buble, wears a turban pushed over the back of his head, as if even that slight constraint were irksome to these marble temples bursting with unpublished columns. Thus attired you are at loss to decide whether Mr. Chickling looks most like an Algerian Dey or an Arabian knight. Several maps hang on the wall, and pointing to one of the Environs of Jericho, "It is a lovely place: I wish you were there to enjoy its beauties," he murmurs with that infantile naivet which at times relieves his almost oppressive intellectuality. Then, producing a leather-covered flask which reminds you that he is a *bona-fide* traveller Mr. Chickling seeks to offer you some refreshment. "It's empty," he says, with a ring of pathos in his voice.

You turn to examine the quaint specimen of Double Dutch marquetry which Mr. Chickling happily terms his intelligence bureau, a thing made up of dovetails and pigeon-holes. Docketed in separate partitions are "Sonnets," "Three Volume Novels," "Five Act Tragedies," &c. There is a drawer for art, and one for letters; lightly glancing over the latter you find that several from distinguished persons happen to be on the top. You notice an incongruous medley of other contents: a magazine-rifle, with which Mr. Chickling has been having a shot at some of the monthlies, and a Maxim gun side by side with a Dictionary of Quotations. A bottle of French polish, cheek by jowl with a volume of Voltaire, shows the source of Mr. Chickling's brilliant style; while his travels in the East are recalled by the ink-pot filled with Indian ink, and the cards with which he sometimes plays an Indian rubber. Then there is strange fishing-tackle gathered from the most diverse sources (for Mr. Chickling does a good deal of fishing); reels from the Highlands and flies from behind the scenes. But the most interesting curio which Mr. Crickling shows you is a little collection of green tickets, bearing mysterious inscriptions referring to some secret pledge. "I would not readily part with these," he exclaims, with emotion. "I had them from my uncle, in the days before my prosperity." And for a moment you fancy that the hue of the mysterious tokens is reflected in a brimming eye.

Next you are shown Mr. Chickiling's library—an assortment of the best classics of ancient and modern times. Mr. Chickling does not hesitate to acknowledge his indebtedness to these predecessors. "Something I have borrowed from Addison," he remarks, "but I would never condescend to Steele. You can do a lot, too, with Sir Thomas Browne and Bradshaw, if you find the right line,' he adds, quaintly. A copy of "Warren on Police Drill" is also lying about; and there are a few Constables on the walls, of which he is very proud. Before Mr. Chickling's advent, the the police were treated as a collective force. He it is who described the individual pulse with its distinctive beat.

One of the windows commands a view of Cleopatra's Needle, with the river slipping past it like a thread. From the other Mr. Chickling watches, with a cynical eye, crowded London surging against the railings, and cabs running over people. It is these hackneyed subjects that he loves. Both windows open with a broad Turkish sash. "I like to see the blacks coming in and settling around one," he explains; "it reminds me of old Algerian days." And at both a large placard "To Let," is put up as a blind. For Mr. Chickling seeks solitude. While other authors borrow from the men around them, he prefers to advance alone, all to himself. In this respect he does not give himself enough credit. Even in his society novels it is his own society which he draws. You ask him if he cares for music. He hands you a horn—his own. "I used to blow this sometimes," he says, "but now I get my friends to play it for me."

Asked how he became a genius, "Oh, easily enough," he says, lightly. "The composing-room was my nursery, for my father was a Government printer at the Court of Algiers; and so strong is the imprint he has left upon my character, that to-day all my types are from that fount. My tutor was a dean, who used to talk in Chapters; my godfather a book-maker, who swore that he would make me a better. Brought up on copy-books, I now find editors scrambling for the copy and publishers jostling for the books. Printer's ink was mixed with the milk in my infant bottle, and it has worked itself out in 'Plain Tales and Hill Stories.'" Of the forthcoming works for which the public is clamouring—"Greenbut Maturin" and the "Boom of the Nine Days"—he gaily said that they would yet come into the hands of the butterman. He comes of a family of geniuses, of which, with his usual modesty, he confesses himself to be the youngest. Work is his aim, not pelf: and his literary craft is of that sort which, even if you stop the screw, will forge ahead till he receives a final check. He is not afraid of writing himself out—indeed, with his last work that course was repeated three or four times.

The attempt of some critics to place Mr. Chickling on a level with Shakspeare is perhaps exaggerated praise. But his great temptation lies in the dramatic line. While he feels a "Hamlet" or a "Macbeth" struggling within him, he has definitely embraced another and perhaps a higher style of writing, which employs his pen in the Constitutional cause, and which has already made him the idol of the Times and set the world singing his praises. He himself feels the danger of having a superfluity of oil in his literary salad-days. It is reported that when he first landed in England, a few brief weeks ago, a special train was required to convey the competing editors to the port of his arrival. But we must bid Mr. Hatchard Chickling farewell. "There," he says, as he presents you with a sparting light for your cigar, "puff away, old fellow." So you do, and here is the result.

In commencing a series of articles on cricket, Dr. W. G. Grace says:—I cannot remember when I began to play cricket. Respect for the truth prevents me from saying I played the first year of my existence, but I have little hesitation in declaring that I handled bat and ball before the end of my second. My family was known as a cricketing family for a quarter of a century before I appeared. My brothers Henry, Alfred, and E. M. were respectively fifteen, eight, and seven years of age when I did appear, and though my mother did not lay claim to being considered a player, I am inclined to believe, judging by the light of later years, she knew how to play as well as any of them. She was certainly most enthusiastic, and ever ready with sound counsel and cheering words. I know in her heart she hoped—as only women hope—that I should be a credit to the family.

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SPORTING NOTES.

A severe blow was sustained by backers over the 100-Guineas Plate, for which the long odds of 5 to 1 betted on Origen were bowled over by Kentford, on whom George Barrett was seen at his very best. For the City and Suburban Pioneer keeps his place as favourite, 6 to 1 having been taken on Saturday, and it is not at all surprising that he should be such a strong public fancy, seeing how well he is handicapped on his best form. It is a common opinion that the Epsom course may not suit him, but he ran well in the Derby for a mile and a quarter and finished fourth, and I cannot discard him in the face of the lenient treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. Dorling.

Theophilus stands his ground at 8 to 1, and if it is true, as reported, that his owner has not yet backed him, some difficulty may be experienced in satisfactorily executing a commission in his favour. Still, I expect to see him a genuine candidate at the finish, and shall be surprised if he does not play a good part in the race. Quartus, after touching 10 to 1, was much easier, and although there seemed a sound ring about the business done in his favour earlier in the week, I dare not recommend him at present, remembering the punishment the forestallers had to suffer for the last Liverpool Autumn Cup, when he was scratched at the eleventh hour, after being heavily backed by the public. His chance on paper cannot be denied, but his connectinos have shown too often that they will put up with no interference.

Minthe has a strong following, and the reports from Newmarket as to the manner in which she is progressing are encouraging enough, but she cannot be made out well handicapped on any form, even if it is admitted that she ought to have won the Oaks, and I shall not believe in her giving a pound to Pioneer, who could always beat her at weight for sex last Spring. Gold is too unreliable to stand, although on some of his running his chance can be made out something more than respectable, and the manner in which Morntaigne collapsed after showing a bold front at Liverpool suggests that even this easy mile and a quarter will be too far for him.

Good business is represented by Poet Laureate, and, although he has yet to prove himself a good horse, I am bound to respect the money that has gone on him, and advise him to be kept on the safe side. Reved' Or showed signs of returning to form in the Autumn, and with Philomel out of the way she would have won the Liverpool Cup in November, but she was then turned loose in the handicap, and I am afraid she will not be able to do her popular owner a well-deserved turn. Philomel has been introduced into the quotations, but if the training reports can be relied upon she will not be ready in time, and for the present, at any rate, backers would do well to leave her alone. Nor can I recommend either Swift or Vasistas, and when the time arrives for a definite selection I shall stand Theophilus.

For the Derby the money lately sent into the market for Le Nord and St. Serf has caused Surefoot to decline slightly, and it will not surprise me if the offers of 7 to 2 now made are extended before the close of the week. Naturally, the demand for Le Nord has caused his companion Heaume to be quiet, and it is probable the latter will be chosen to battle for Baron de Rothschild in France. At any rate, from what has recently come to my knowledge, I shall not give him the preference over Le Nord, who I expect to see realise my Winter prediction by winning the Derby whatever his fate may be when he meets Surefoot in the Two Thousand Guineas.

Enamel is now being put to many uses, and an experiment is being tried with it upon stable fixtures, and these are well illustrated at the exhibition. Among other attractions of the show is a new brougham to hold two persons, which is to be utilised as a hackney carriage, and is expected to meet the demands of those people who possess strong objections to ride in the ordinary hansom. This vehicle will doubtless become popular with ladies, many of whom have a positive horror of the popular two-wheeled cab. In general appearance it might be mistaken for a private carriage, its only distinction from which being its registered number as a metropolitan stage conveyance. Silicate cotton, that curious product blown from slack, is now being used for the lining of dog kennels, its peculiar property being that it keeps a thoroughly even temperature, and a number of these are on view. One of the most attractive exhibits is a five-roomed shooting box, which is covered with a new wire waterproof roofing. Its portability especially commends it for exportation, and a number of huts roofed in this way have been recently sent to the Balalo Mission on the Congo. As usual, there is a large display of all the appliances and paraphernalia appertaining to hunting, shooting, lawn-tennis, cricket and every branch of outdoor sports and pastimes.

A sunny afternoon succeeding a cold and showery morning rendered the going at Northampton so greasy that horses could scarcely keep on their feet. It was in the Great Northamptonshire Stakes that the first accident occurred, when Clang, making the bend for home, struck into Robin Hood's heels and fell heavily. Blake, his jockey, was so severely hurt that he was picked up insensible and taken to an inn close by. Latest advices describe him as being still at Northampton, suffering intense pain. In the last race of the day, the Second Pytchley Welter, the second casualty occured. In this race, in which the little fancied Porteus floored the odds betted on Normandy, who looked a good thing on paper, Mullen rode Belesys, who fell almost on the same treacherous piece of turf as did Clang, and the jockey was again terribly shaken. He was not, however, so badly hurt as Blake, and was able to leave for home later on. While on the subject of casualties, I may mention that Captain Orr-Ewing, who was so badly shaken by his fall at Aldershot, although not able to leave his bed, is progressing favourably towards recovery.

More improvements were noticeable at Kempton Park the other day. The open space between the Grand Stand and Tattersall's has been utilized for the purpose of extending the stands used respectively by members of the Jockey Club and Tattersall's. On the latter, accommodation for 300 more visitors has been provided, whilst the rings have been enlarged, the space necessary for this improvement being taken from the big ring, which could well spare it.

The old rule relating to selling races was very simple but the new one is so involved that a business man like Mr. Paget, who is said to be vice-chairman of the Midland Railway, has decided that though Young Hermit ran in a race at Lincoln to be sold for 100 sovs, and after winning that race was brought before the auctioneer and submitted to public auction, the race he won was not a selling race. Young Hermit is evidently a smart horse, and it was not for nothing that he was bought in at Lincoln for 700 guineas.

Since last back end Semolina has grown a little and thickened a good deal, whilst Memoir has furnished into a beautiful mare, and as she is rapidly losing her superfluous top, there need no longer be any fear about her ability to stand a preparation.

Racing associations are springing up in all parts of America. Well-known millionaires who retired from the turf years ago have again announced that their colors will again be carried by high-priced jockeys. Pierre Lorillard is again on the turf, with Jimmy McLaughlin, the once premier jockey.

There was a trial the other day on the Bretby Stakes Course that will be worth bearing in mind when the numbers go up for the Crawfurd Plate, as, in the presence of Prince Soltykoff, Jennings stripped Mephisto (Webb) and Lord George, and galloped them over the six-furlong track at their best pace, the old horse having a lot the best of the spin, and if he should be selected to carry the pink jacket on the day he will probably make amends for his defeat in last year's Cambridgeshire, which is still a mystery to a good many people.

Very few members of the National Hunt Committee were present at Eglinton and they do not seem to take the least interest even in their own meeting. It seems as if some new blood was needed in the councils of the National Hunt. Mr. Cunningham who is still very sore from his fall in the Grand National, made the best use of Harlequin in the big race but Innisfail always commanded him, and his owner taking him to the front two fences from home, he won easily.

At the 9th Lancers' Steeplechase, held on the Manchester Racecourse the card only contained one open event—the Open Hunters' Steeplechase Plate, which, however, only received two entries, and was principally noticeable for the fact that the veteran Captain W. C. Baldwin, who is over 70 years of age, rode his own horse in the race, and he certainly looked like winning at one time only his mount swerved badly at the last fence. Had the captain passed the post first it is almost needless to say that his victory would have been an extremely popular one.

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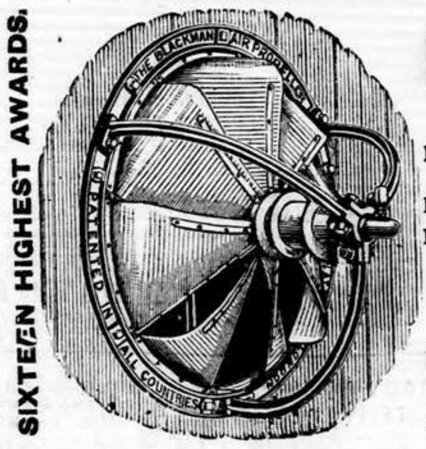
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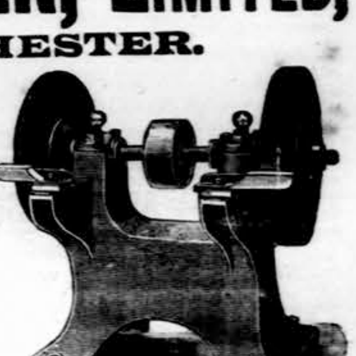
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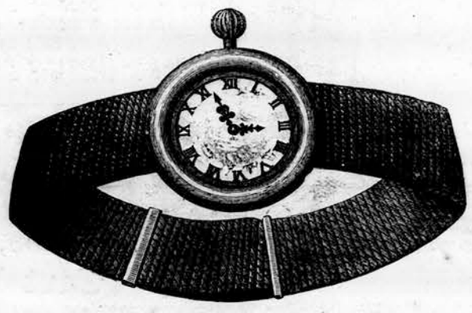
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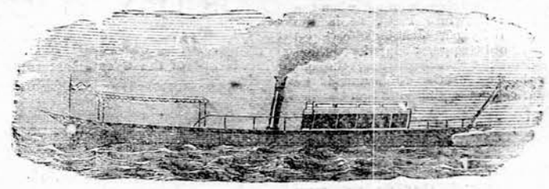
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.